FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS TUNISIA

LD051022 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The general secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization has sent cables of solidarity and support to Tunisia's ambassador in Jidda. The cables expressed sympathies regarding the treacherous aggression against Qafsah which resulted in scores of innocent victims. They expressed the displeasure and anger of the workers at the Islamic secretariat with those who caused this criminal aggression. The general secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization stressed its condemnation of those near or far who took part in this aggression, and said that it sympathizes with the Tunisian people and hopes that God will grant President Habib Bourguiba long life and good health.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, DISCUSSES ISRAELI ESCALATION

NC060742 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee met last night in the presence of Brother Abu 'Ammar and discussed new developments in the Lebanese and Arab arenas. The committee also discussed the results of Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Iraq and Saudi Arabia and his meetings with the Iraqi president and Prince Fahd.

The Fatah Central Committee also dealt with the new Israeli escalation in southern Lebanon during this week and where this escalation might lead. The Central Committee adopted decisions and measures to confront all possibilities in Lebanon, particularly in the south.

'ARAFAT CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

AU310916 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, congratulating President Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday]

[Text] To President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Revolutionary greetings: I take special pleasure in extending warmest congratulations to you on your 62d birthday, together with wishes for a long life as head of the friendly Romanian people, whom you are guiding toward the achievement of their aspirations for prosperity and progress.

On this occasion too I want to express words of appreciation for the position of the Socialist Republic of Romania, under your wise leadership, in supporting the liberation movements and the cause of peace, in building socialism and in international cooperation.

We therefore want to take this opportunity to express our peoples' thanks for the position you have adopted in supporting the struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their armed revolution aimed at regaining their national rights--inalienable and legitimate rights--and their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state on their national territory.

We want to assure you that our people are constantly concerned with strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation with the friendly Romanian people in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We wish you good health and happiness and we wish the friendly Romanian people complete progress and wellbeing under your wise leadership.

Revolution until we are victorious!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and general commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces.

VIENNA DAILY REPORTS ON KREISKY-'ARAFAT MEETING IN RIYADH

AU051350 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Georg Possanner report on Chancellor Kreisky's journey to the Far East: "Soviet Invasion Condemned in Riyadh--Consensus Achieved on Palestinian State"]

[Excerpt] Speaking to DIE PRESSE, 'Arafat called Kreisky "his friend and benefactor, the friend of the Palestinians, the PLO and the just cause", and he welcomed Kreisky with a fraternal kiss. Flying back to Vienna, Kreisky said that 'Arafat is as strong as ever, and that the opening of the West towards Yasir 'Arafat initiated by him, Kreisky, had come at the eleventh hour. Kreisky also stated that the Palestinians are now playing the Islamic card, but that the Soviet Union remains their strongest supporter.

Kreisky's talks with Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud confirmed his impression that should the autonomy talks fail, the great "turning point" for the Palestinians would come in May. "As-Sadat's time may have come." "The United States has the obligation not to let politics run their course because of their presidential elections." The Americans should be able to succeed in bringing the responsible persons in Israel to adopt a reasonable attitude, Kreisky said to Austrian journalists.

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER JOINT PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE MEETING

JN042037 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 February--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, presided tonight over a joint meeting of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance.

Nationalist Movement sources said that the meeting dealt with the developments in the Lebanese situation and the withdrawal of the Arab deterrent forces from some positions in Beirut.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES AS-SIYASAH REPORT ON ARMS FOR OMAN

LD021344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1217 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry today denied a press report which stated that Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries will share in financing an American-British arms deal for the Sultanate of Oman.

A statement issued by the ministry said that the report is incorrect and its contents are absolutely not the subject of discussion.

The Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH in a report it attributed to a "diplomatic" source, had stated that the deal includes radar equipment, helicopters, jet aircraft, guns, and submarines and its value could reach $300 million.

It said that Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region countries "will share with Oman in covering the cost of this deal after it was agreed on by leaders of the countries of the region during recent contacts."

The statement called on the papers to observe integrity and truth in reports they publish about Kuwait "especially in the conditions in which the means of foreign intrigue and subversion against our Arab region and in particular the Gulf region are rife." The statement went on to say: "We want to stress that anything Kuwait will do will be made public then."

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM UK HOSPITAL

LD031400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1241 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 February--Prime Minister and Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah returned home today after more than 2 months of medical treatment in London. He underwent two surgical operations at Wellington Hospital in the British capital for a simple rupture in the cornea of his right eye.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: ISLAMABAD RESOLUTIONS CONDEMN USSR, U.S. EQUALLY

LD051505 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 30 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Islamic Conference Message"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the Soviet Union has received the message which the Islamic foreign ministers' conference has sent it via the resolutions it adopted and which contained a strong denunciation of the incursion by the Soviet Army into Afghanistan.

We assume that the condemnation will be carefully listened to and scrutinized in the Kremlin since it is not in the interest of the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the USSR was coerced or provoked by the Americans, to defy Arab and Islamic feelings and thus reviving the long-standing fear of the Russian bear's antics.

In saying this, we call upon the Soviet Union to take heed of this so that the Soviet state will not contribute to a situation where the Americans will seize the Arab area in a stranglehold and attempt to stifle it. The Americans are seeking or fabricating a pretext to establish their full control. The Soviet Union will perhaps learn from the U.S. attitude toward the area and realize that reaching the hearts of the area's peoples, and consequently furthering its interests in the area, cannot be achieved by force or coercion.

In fact the Arabs have not been harmed by the Soviet Union except by the recent Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Therefore, closing this gap is still possible. The Soviets must take a bold initiative in this regard so that they will not lose everything, particularly since their presence is generally fragile and shallow.

But, just as the Kremlin has been, or will be, notified of the Islamic conference message, another message must clearly and frankly be conveyed to the United States--a message whose elements are contained in the conference resolutions. The United States must understand properly the condemnation addressed to it as well. It must not suppose that it is mere rhetoric for public consumption. In fact, the Arab and Islamic countries which condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on the one hand were also condemning, with the same vigor, the U.S. invasion, on the other hand, whether via its aggressive policy or through its backing of Israel and of Israeli expansionism and its consequent dangers as well as the policy of Camp David and its resolutions which, in fact, constitute a very grave but disguised invasion of which the Arabs have been the target in recent history.

As we take note of this balance in the Islamic conference resolutions, we call upon those who issued these resolutions to be committed to them both in word and deed; that is, we should actually begin affirming our rejection of all types of invasion.

OMAN

OFFICIAL URGES MUSLIM UNITY AGAINST COMMUNIST THREATS

BK041537 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Oman has called on Muslim countries to unite and cooperate in the spirit of Islam to face increasing communist threats. All Muslim countries should sort out whatever differences they have within inter-Islamic relations and help each other to face the communists.

In an interview with Malaysia's national news agency BERNAMA in Muscat today, Oman's under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said Muslim countries, especially the Arab world, should first overcome their differences. Through the spirit of Islam, Muslim countries had stood against colonialism and imperialism and through it, they could also counter any outside intervention in their own countries. Oman, Mr Yusuf al-'Alawi added, viewed seriously the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a neighboring Muslim country, and called on all Muslim and Third World countries to help solve the problem faced by the Afghan people. He described the Gulf as a hot area where the superpowers had begun to face each other in a show of force after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

He said the Soviet Union was trying to expand its influence and control in the area and in other parts of the free world by implementing a new colonialism policy. He believes the Soviet Union wanted to reach the warm waters of the Indian Ocean and to control the strategic Strait of Hormuz, the main oil tanker route shared by Oman and Iran.

AMBASSADOR TO FRG: NO MILITARY BASES FOR FOREIGN STATES

LD050020 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] His Excellency Ahmad Muhammad Nasir al-Lamki, the sultanate's ambassador to the FRG, has stated that the sultanate will not permit any state to establish military bases in the sultanate's territory because it intends in this way to keep the Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions free of international conflict. His excellency told AL-WATAN, which published his statement today, that the sultanate, like other Third World states, needs assistance of all kinds, including military assistance, to strengthen the army and the construction of the state.

His excellency added that the Soviet presence in South Yemen and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan were acts of aggression against the Arab and Islamic world as a whole. These were provocations that should not be permitted by any Arab or Islamic state, because if we permit the invasion of Afghanistan today the action could be repeated tomorrow against any other state. He said: We ought to take precautions against (?further) invasion.

He said the question of setting up American military bases in the Strait of Hormuz or on any inch of the Sultanate of Oman's territory occupied no place in our minds and could not be entertained.

Regarding the sultanate's project to protect free passage and the security of navigation in the strait, his excellency the ambassador said: This project will continue for the benefit of all. The security of the Gulf is part of the security of the world. If we abandoned this project, it would mean that we had adopted an attitude favorable to war, and yet we are against any kind of war or conflict in the world.

PDRY

YSP SENDS GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST PARTY

LD042312 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD/EA

[Text] The Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee has congratulated the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party on the 50th anniversary of the party's founding. The message says:

YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau are pleased to present their comradely struggle congratulations to the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of founding of the Vietnamese Communist Party, the party of the working class and all the toiling masses of Socialist Vietnam.

Your celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of your militant party comes in the wake of the great historic victories won by the Vietnamese people under your party's leadership. Your victories were crowned by the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists from the southern part of your homeland and the unification of the Vietnamese homeland. Your victories have been an inspiration to all militant peoples in their struggle against imperialism and reaction until victory is won. The 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party comes during the escalating struggle of your people to free themselves from the vestiges of the aggressive imperialist war, to achieve socialist construction in Vietnam, and your decisive resistance to the various forms of imperialist conspiracies and the expansionist aggressive plots against your militant country and people.

On the anniversary of this great occasion we affirm our full solidarity with your friendly party and people in their struggle to foil all expansionist aggressive attempts and the conspiracies of the imperialist and reactionary forces against your friendly people and their struggle to achieve socialist construction. We affirm our continuing desire to develop all forms of cooperation between our two friendly peoples and countries in the service of the struggle of our Yemeni and Vietnamese peoples against imperialism and reaction and for the sake of achieving social progress and the construction of socialism.

SAUDI ARABIA

BRZEZINSKI, DELEGATION END VISIT, DEPART 5 FEB

LD041404 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, and the accompanying delegation left Riyadh this afternoon after a 2-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan, the kingdom's ambassador to Washington; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials. During the visit Mr Brzezinski had talks with senior officials about the situation in the Middle East and present international conditions as well as bilateral relations between the two countries.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD052025 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1905 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri arrived in Jidda this evening for a visit of several days to the kingdom. The minister will be conveying a verbal message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET NATIONAL GUARD DEPUTY COMMANDER

LD051234 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Badh ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard, today had a meeting with a number of the members of the U.S. Congress who currently are on a visit to the kingdom. At the meeting, which was attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard, they discussed bilateral relations between the two countries.

Meet With Prince Fahd

LD052050 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] This evening, His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in audience members of the U.S. congressional delegation currently visiting the kingdom. They are: Joel Pritchard, David Emery, Paul McCloskey, David Obey, Matthew McHugh and Jack Hightower. His royal highness reviewed with the members of the delegation a number of Arab and international issues and he stressed the importance of the American people's understanding the just causes, first and foremost the cause of the Palestinian people, and working to mobilize U.S. public opinion for defense and these causes, free from outside pressures. Bilateral relations and aspects of cooperation between the United States and the kingdom were also discussed at the meeting.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY CALLS FOR SOLUTION OF PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD060946 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, has stressed that the Palestinian question is the core and the basis of the Middle East problem and that there will be no peace without solving this question. He said that peace in the Middle East essentially demands finding a solution to the Palestinian question because without this solution the problem will become impossible to solve.

Kreisky, in an interview with UKAZ published today, stressed that a just and all-embracing peace in the region must concentrate on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people because without that no peace can be achieved. He said that the peace formula must center on the UN Resolution No 242 in a modified form.

The Austrian chancellor described relations between the kingdom and Austria as extremely good, and said they are continuously developing and improving. He expressed his hope that his visit to the kingdom and his talks with officials there will realize further cooperation between the two countries in various fields, especially as willingness is available on both sides to reach specific targets through joint efforts. He said that Austria is not concerned in its relations with the kingdom only to export goods it manufactures but its main concern is to establish bridges of joint cooperation between the two countries.

INFORMATION MINISTER YAMANI LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD

LD060950 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0555 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamanai, minister of information, this morning left Riyadh for Baghdad for a brief 1-day visit. Dr Yamani will discuss with Latif Nasim Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information, bilateral cooperation between the two countries and information issues of mutual interest. Dr Yamani is accompanied by 'Abd al-Muhsin as-Suwaylim, assistant under secretary for engineering affairs.

PLO SPOKESMAN APPLAUDS KINGDOM'S STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031355 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Exerpt] PLO representative in Saudi Arabia Rafiq Shakir an-Natshah has lauded the kingdom's attitude toward the Palestine question, describing it as positive. He said that the kingdom is in the forefront of the countries, which honor their full commitments to the Palestine cuase, because of its belief in the prime importance of the cause.

In a statement to the Saudi paper AL-YAWM he spoke of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying that the PLO's attitude toward this invasion is identical to that agreed upon by all the Islamic countries toward this invasion during the Islamic conference of Islamabad, which was also attended by the PLO.

He said that the attitude adopted by the Islamic countries is not only against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan but also against any intervention be against any Islamic country.

FRG MAGAZINE: AS-SADAT 'DEMANDS' ARMS FROM WEST

LD061034 Hamburg DPA in German 0940 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Munich--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has demanded new arms supplies from the West. In an interview with QUICK magazine, which is published in Munich, As-Sadat said in the present world political situation his country must, "as has always been the case, assume the leading role in the Arab world and in the entire Middle East." But this cannot be done without arms. However, he said, under no circumstances will the West receive military bases on Egyptian territory as a quid pro quo. This is out, "no matter what the conditions are." The interview was prereleased to DPA today in edited form.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES BILL ENDING ISRAELI ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

NC052100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 February--The People's Assembly tonight approved by a majority a bill terminating the economic boycott of Israel. On behalf of the members of the Socialist Labor Party, the leader of the party abstained from voting because he said Israel is not serious in implementing the autonomy agreement. The opposition was joined by independent member Mumtaz Nassar. The People's Assembly will hold its next meeting on 16 February.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK MEETS OMANI DEFENSE OFFICIAL

NC051325 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 February--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met the Omani Defense Ministry under secretary, Mr Salim 'Abd Allah Ahmad al-Ghazali. The meeting was also attended by the chief of staff, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi. The vice president later met with North Korea's ambassador in Cairo, Kang Man-su.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENOUNCES EXPATRIATE JOURNALISTS

NC051952 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[Text] In today's session of the People's Assembly, Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il commented on some members' proposals concerning the attitude of Egyptian journalists who are working abroad and who are attacking Egypt. The interior minister presented a list of the journalists' names and asked: Who are they harming and who are they lamenting? The minister added that they consider the October victory--which changed the balance of power throughout the world--to be a comic show. The minister further said that according to them the peace treaty which enabled Egypt to recover its territories is an act of treason and of agents, while the atmosphere of freedom and democracy in Egypt is, again according to them, an atmosphere of chaos. The so-called democracy and the extermination which prevail in some Arab countries is, according to them, a sound policy. They also believe that a pro-Soviet policy by Egypt represents a wise and mature approach in the international community, while an Egypt siding with America is subservient and an agent.

The interior minister said that the families of those lackeys are enjoying an atmosphere of freedom and security in Egypt and that any requests for travel abroad by these families are granted.

The minister of state for the presidency, Mansur Hasan, later affirmed that writing against Egypt is not a question of freedom of opinion or the right to disagree, but primarily a question of values. He added that Egypt, throughout its long struggle, has worked for the Arab nation, sacrificing its citizens and capital in the process. He said that these lackeys have rewarded Egypt's efforts with a psychological information campaign aimed solely at misleading opinion at home and abroad.

COMMENTATOR SEES SOVIET COMPLICITY IN QAFSAH EVENTS

LD051444 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Hasan ash-Shurah commentary]

[Excerpts] At a time when the world was following the events of Afghanistan and relating to them with a view to preparing to adopt suitable and essential stand points in confronting the unexpected Soviet [word indistinct] of an independent state situated along its borders and to evaluate its [word indistinct] in the light of the results of that treacherous assault on a neutral Islamic state, the world was surprised with another event--true, not of the same magnitude as the first, but indications show that it is not much different from the same scheme, showing as it does the same Soviet handwriting, which confirms the aim behind it.

Last week world and local news agencies reported the events and details of the attack which Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi planned against the Tunisian town of Qafsah with the aim of toppling the regime of Habib Bourguiba. Gradually the full details behind this foiled operation began to reveal how Colonel al-Qadhdhafi set up training camps supervised by the Soviets and the Cubans for the purpose of sabotage and causing a state of confusion in certain chosen areas. This conforms with the Soviet policy implemented by such Soviet agents in the region as Al-Qadhdhafi, Al-Asad and the rest of the leaders of the rejection front. Gradually things escalated to the extent of a concentration of both the Tunisian and the Libyan forces along their joint borders and matters proceeded just as the Soviet Union wants and as it had pre-planned.

In an attempt to alleviate the pressure of world condemnation and to divert attention from its crime, albeit temporarily, the Soviet Union has pushed one of its puppets into the arena, unconcerned with what might happen to it as a result of this step. It had nobody available to implement this move except Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, since it sensed that he lacks reason and balance and because he is well known for his madness and incompetence. It advised him to attack Tunisia. In the calculations of the Soviet Union the attack, if it succeeds and Bourguiba's regime is toppled and is replaced by a client regime, will not only serve Soviet objectives and aims in the short term--namely the diverting of attention from its crime in Afghanistan--but will also serve its long term goals--facilitating the conversion of Tunisia into another staging post to be added to its bases in the region and turning the Arab League institutions, which were transferred to Tunis, into its instruments. The remaining paralyzed Arab regimes would be unable to make a move to do anything after matters reached this state and would find themselves incapable of anything but uttering abuse to conceal the truth, the realization of which would have come too late.

Now that the dimensions of the plot engineered against Tunisia and its people have been disclosed and the plotters have revealed their true face, what is the stand of the rest of the Arab League states? And what is their true role in preserving merely the structure of their institutions which they transferred to Tunisia? So far we have not heard a single word from any state about what happened with regard to the attack on Tunisia, as if these events are taking place on another planet of no concern to us at all. What confirms the extent of the incapacity of a number of Arab regimes as well as their fear is the fact that they were unable to move or even express any views to condemn the attack by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Now it is up to the Arab peoples to do what the regimes in their countries were incapable and are incapable of doing. These peoples must be fully alert to the danger drawing near to them and do their utmost to strike down the agents and hirelings in their countries and get rid of them in order to preserve their security, stability, freedom and independence.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE REPORTS COUP ATTEMPT IN IRAQ

NC060822 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's issue of AKHIR SA'AH magazine says that informed circles in Baghdad have confirmed reports about the discovery of an attempt to overthrow the regime in Iraq and to eliminate Saddam Husayn and his followers. The paper adds that a secret pro-Khomeyni organization was behind this attempt.

AKHIR SA'AH says that many officers, including Col Khudayr 'Abbas al-Ghadban, the military adviser of the Interior Ministry, have been arrested. For this reason, a state of emergency was declared in the Iraqi Army to divert the attention of the soldiers and officers from the liquidation operations which were taking place.

The AKHIR SA'AH magazine affirms that informed sources expect a cabinet reshuffle to take place to confront these coup attempts, that the reshuffle will affect four important ministries, and that the traditional military faces will disappear.

MALI'S TRAORE, DELEGATION HOLD TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

Traore Sees President Husayn

JN051151 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--President Saddam Husayn met today with Malian President Moussa Traore. During the meeting, they made a comprehensive review of the most important current international issues of common interest. They also discussed latest developments in the Arab and international arenas and matters related to the strengthening of Arab-African cooperation and the nonalined movement.

Further they discussed bilateral cooperation for the purpose of strengthening construction and development in the two friendly countries.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN051636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met today with Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian foreign affairs and international cooperation minister. Their talks centered on ways to promote cooperation between Iraq and Mali.

The two ministers also discussed a number of topics, with particular emphasis on strengthening bilateral relations in the service of the two friendly peoples. They discussed the Arab-Zionist struggle, Arab-African cooperation and other international issues of mutual interest.

The two ministers studied the question of opening an Iraqi embassy in the Malian capital this year to further step up their cooperation.

The meeting was attended by a number of officials in the Iraqi and Malian Foreign Ministries.

Mr Beye is currently visiting Iraq as member of the delegation accompanying the Malian president.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR INDIA WITH MESSAGE

JN050814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and President Saddam Husayn's envoy to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, left Baghdad for New Delhi this morning. In a statement to INA, Mr 'Alwan said he is carrying a written message to Mrs Gandhi from President Saddam Husayn. He will also convey President Saddam Husayn's congratulations to Mrs Gandhi on winning the recent elections and assuming the post of prime minister.

Mr 'Alwan pointed out that he will exchange viewpoints with Indian officials on subjects that serve the interests of the two friendly countries. He will also convey Iraq's viewpoint on recent developments in the region and their impact on the Arab area, the Indian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. Mr 'Alwan will hold talks on ways of strengthening the nonalined movement and of increasing its effectiveness and activities in international relations, in order to enhance its role and the role that India might perform in its capacity as one of the founders of this movement.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BELGIUM

JN060745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 6 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 February--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for Burssels this morning on a visit of several days to Belgium. During the visit, Hammadi will hold talks with Belgian officials on bilateral relations. He is accompanied by a delegation that includes Foreign Ministry under secretary Qasim Muhammad Ahmad and several officials.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION, FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVE FOR TALKS

Delegation Arrives 1 Feb

JN011139 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 February--A Czechoslovak technical delegation to the meetings of the second session of the joint Iraqi-Czechoslovak committee for economic, technical and industrial cooperation--which will begin its meetings tomorrow, Sunday, in Baghdad--arrived here today. During its 5 days of meetings, the committee will discuss the possibilities of expanding the scope of cooperation in implementing several industrial, agricultural, irrigation, construction and petrochemical projects in Iraq and exchanging expertise between the two states.

The delegation includes Zdenek Prusa, deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Mrazek, deputy minister of development and technology; and several experts and technicians. It is to be recalled that the meetings of the session will be headed on the Iraqi side by Tahir at-Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, and on the Czechoslovak side by Finance Minister Leopold Ler, who is due in Baghdad tomorrow.

Finance Minister Arrives

JN021938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 February--Czechoslovak Minister of Finance Leopold Ler arrived here tonight to preside over his country's side at the second round of meetings of the joint Iraqi-Czechoslovak committee for economic, technical and industrial cooperation due to begin tomorrow.

During its 5-day meetings, the committee will study the possibility of expanding spheres of cooperation in implementing a number of development projects in Iraq and exchanging technical expertise between the two friendly countries.

Trade Talks Begin

JN031452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 February--Iraqi RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali discussed with Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler here today trade relations and chances of promoting them to achieve an increase in the volume of trade and the diversification of commodities between the two countries. The two sides also discussed the results of the trade committee meetings which were recently held in Prague to prepare the annual trade plan between Iraq and Czechoslovakia.

Meeting With Planning Minister

JN041114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 February--Iraqi Planning Minister Dr Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah met here today with Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler, who is visiting Iraq for the 4th consecutive day. The meeting dealt with the promotion of cooperation and the Czechoslovak companies' contribution to the implementation of several projects in Iraq's national development plan. It will be recalled that Leopold Ler heads the Czechoslovak side to the Iraqi-Czechoslovak joint committee for economic cooperation.

Meeting With Oil Minister

JN041224 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Today RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim received Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler and the delegation accompanying him. Discussion at the meeting dealt with bilateral oil relations and with ways to develop and promote the work of several Czechoslovak establishments that are implementing oil projects in Iraq. The meeting was attended by Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan and the Czechoslovak ambassador in Baghdad.

Meeting With Ramadan

JN041905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 February--Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here tonight with Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler, who is current visiting Iraq. Taha Yasin Ramadan affirmed to the visiting finance minister Iraq's desire to activate relations between the two friendly states in the various fields in the service of our two peoples.

SOVIET OFFICIALS DEPART FOLLOWING 1 WEEK VISIT

JN051028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 February--Soviet Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Power and Electrification Lopatin, and Soviet Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Power Machine Building Lobanov left Baghdad this morning following a 1-week visit to Iraq.

Lopatin's and Lobanov's discussions with Iraqi officials dealt with the promotion of bilateral cooperation and the implementation of Soviet projects in Iraq, particularly the electric power plant project and the An-Nasiriyah thermal electric station project in southern Iraq.

OIL MINISTER ON PRICING POLICY, CONSUMER-PRODUCER DIALOG

LD051313 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Feb 80 pp 16-19 LD

[Interview granted by Iraqi Oil Minister 'Abd al-Karim Tayih to 'Abdallah Hammudah in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] Traditionally Iraq was considered as one of the hardline countries in the matter of oil pricing, but some observers now discern a trend toward the adoption of a more moderate stand since the OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi in December 1978. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] As I have already said, we are against a big price rise because, while we defend and try to preserve our interests, we do not ignore the interests of others or the interests of the world economy, or the harm it could suffer as a result. When we call for the readjustment of oil prices from time to time to make up for the losses resulting from inflation and the fall in the dollar, we take into consideration the position of the market and the world economy in general and the economic position of the industrial states and the developing countries in particular. But on the other hand, the industrial states, which plundered us through their monopolist companies, pay no heed and give no consideration to our interests as developing countries or producing countries when they export technology and manufactured goods to us at high prices with a high rate of inflation. Iraq is still being accused, although to a lesser degree, of being among the hawks or the extremists in the matter of prices. We never were extremists and we never pursued our interests alone, without taking others' interests into consideration.

The propaganda campaign against Iraq is part of the campaign against Iraq's foreign and domestic policy. Iraq's first stand, whether toward the Arab-Zionist conflict or the issues of internal development, its support for world national liberation movements, its relations with national liberation movement forces, its strikes against imperialist interests in the area and not only in Iraq and the Iraqi liberation policy have--not surprisingly--led the hostile media linked to imperialism and Zionism to wage this campaign against Iraq. In Iraq itself black forces are hatching plots against the national and socialist regime with the aim of curbing its influence and preventing the realization of an exemplary experiment in the area.

[Question] What is your opinion of the dialog between the producing countries and the consuming countries to coordinate oil policies in the spheres of supply and demand?

[Answer] First, oil is not the basic problem facing the world. We refuse to enter into a dialog with the industrial states as producers and consumers because, as developing countries, we have many problems that are in common with the problems and aspirations of the other developing countries. We have urgent problems to tackle in which the industrial states and the major consumers must take a part. We accept dialog between developing states and industrial states, but not between producers and consumers.

LEBANESE FRONT STATEMENT COMMENTS ON SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL

NC051902 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 5 Feb 80 NC

[5 February statement by Lebanese Front--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] At 0930 on 5 February the Lebanese Front held a regular meeting in Dayr 'Awkar in the presence of former President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Fu'ad Afram al-Bustani, Edward Hunayn and party officials Dr Rashid al-Khuri, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, Joseph al-Hasim, Ghayth al-Khuri and Michel Sfayr for the Phalangists and Dany Sham'un, Musa Frans, Marun Hilu, Cecil Bustrus and Charles Ghutayn for the National Liberals.

The front calls on all Lebanese to exercise wisdom and calmness and be prepared in this critical phase through which the world, the Near East and Lebanon are passing and to confront all developments which might be harmful to a people mainly concerned about its destiny, dignity and freedom. After discussing internal and general matters, the conferees adopted the following resolutions:

1. To consolidate the Lebanese forces and the cohesion among them and [words indistinct] among its various groups so that they will be a united and disciplined force working in complete harmony with the political leadership under a plan agreed upon between them.

2. To be vigilant to prevent individuals from doing anything that would involve the front, its parties, organizations and establishments in undesirable things so that no individual can dominate the destiny of the parties, the front and the country.

3. To draw up immediately, through a special committee, a list of questions which have so far been the subject of dispute and friction, and to draw up proposals for the necessary solutions for consideration by the front at its next meeting.

4. Concerning the Syrian Army withdrawal from Lebanese territory, the front declares that this withdrawal will not constitute an actual withdrawal unless the Lebanese Army takes over all the positions the Syrian Army vacates so that the vacuum created by the Syrian Army withdrawal will be filled by the Lebanese Army. The Syrian Army came to Lebanon as part of the Arab Deterrent force to pave the way for the Lebanese Army to assume all its responsibilities. The demand for the Lebanese Army to take up its full responsibility is now an urgent Lebanese desire.

5. In this critical time the front hopes that the Lebanese Government will adopt a course of action that right and duty calls for, which will set Lebanon on the path it should take to reach its destiny, a path from which it will not deviate and in which it will be its own master, free and independent.

Lebanese: Your fate is in your hands. Do not be indifferent to the battle of destiny. May god be with you. Long may you live. Long live Lebanon!

NATIONAL MOVEMENT REJECTS ARMY DEPLOYMENT IN BEIRUT

NC060825 Clandestine Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 6 Feb 80 NC

[Text] The Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement has affirmed its rejection of the idea of entrusting the task of maintaining security in Beirut to the Lebanese Army instead of the Arab Deterrent Forces. In a statement issued yesterday after an emergency meeting called to discuss the latest political and security developments, the Central Political Council pointed out that the composition of the army and the dominating trend in it prevents it from assuming this task. The National Movement called for studying the Lebanese situation from the beginning and for tackling the various aspects of the Lebanese crisis in a complete and comprehensive manner in order to offer the Lebanese a political solution to the crisis.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 4 FEB

JN041126 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] At 1000 today, Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived in Damascus on a visit, during which he will hold talks with Syrian officials on the situation in the Arab area and relations between the two fraternal countries. He was received by Prime Minister Dr Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar, Minister of State Mikhayil Naqqul, Minister of State Ahmad Salim Darwish and Damascus Governor Muhammad Rashid as-Siyufi.

Talks Begin

JN041336 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] At the Prime Ministry at noon today, a round of official talks was held between Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Rau'f al-Kasm and Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss.

After Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm welcomed the Lebanese prime minister, their discussion centered on developments in the current Arab situation and on bilateral relations. Discussion also included issues that would contribute to maintaining Lebanon's unity, security and stability,

In a statement to reporters, Dr al-Huss said: One purpose of my visit is to congratulate Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm on the assumption of his duties as prime minister.

Dr al-Huss added that this visit comes as a result of developments in the situation in the Middle East and the Arab region and of their effect on the situation in Lebanon. Dr al-Huss said: It is natural for me to visit Syria and to take the opportunity to exchange viewpoints with the officials in fraternal Syria on all these issues, including those related to the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], including their duties in Lebanon and their deployment, which has been subject to amendments recently.

Dr al-Huss added: Our talks must also deal with issues concerning the two fraternal states and related to the distinctive ties linking them, including the constructive, effective role played by fraternal Arab Syria through its participation in the Arab Followup Committee, which plays a principal part in following the implementation of the resolutions on the southern Lebanon situation.

In answer to a question on amending the deployment of the ADF in southern Lebanon, Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said: I believe that this issue will be among the primary topics to be discussed with Dr al-Huss. Dr al-Kasm added that the presence of the ADF in Lebanon is to serve Lebanon first and foremost and that every move made undertaken is intended to help Lebanon and maintain its security.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE PATRIOTIC FRONT LEADER

JN051945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the Patriotic Front in Lebanon, at 1615 this evening. President al-Asad and Kamal Shatila reviewed the situation in the fraternal country.

President al-Asad underlined the need to further increase efforts with the aim of bringing about national detente to preserve Lebanon's unity, safety and Arabism and to maintain security and peace throughout Lebanon. Current developments in the Arab area were also reviewed during the meeting.

Kamal Shatila highlighted the efforts and sacrifices made by Syria for the sake of Lebanon's interest and the fraternal Lebanese people's welfare.

FORMER LEBANESE PRESIDENT FRANJIYAH MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN051431 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1100 today another meeting was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and Sulayman Franjiyah, during which they resumed the exchange of viewpoints on the developments in the Lebanese arena, the general situation in the Arab region, the confrontation of the aggressive plots and the need to concert Arab efforts being exerted against these plots.

Sulayman Franjiyah expressed his appreciation for the efforts exerted and still being exerted by Syria in Lebanon in the interest of the Lebanese people and to maintain Lebanon's unity and safety.

At the end of the meeting, which lasted until 1230, President Hafiz al-Asad answered questions posed by the reporters accompanying Sulayman Franjiyah on President al-Asad's meeting with former President Franjiyah in Damascus.

President al-Asad said: Everytime I meet with my brother former President Sulayman Franjiyah, our talks are very positive. This is not new, since it has always been and will always be the case. During the meeting, we discussed bilateral issues and the situation in Lebanon. Naturally, the security issue was centered on in the discussion.

President al-Asad added: From the very beginning of the Lebanese events, former President Franjiyah was greatly concerned and exerted strenuous efforts. He is still concerned and is still exerting efforts, and we are cooperating with him without any limits, since we trust his judgement completely.

President al-Asad expressed his happiness over Franjiyah's visit, which took place at President al-Asad's invitation, and over the meeting and talks, which showed that viewpoints were identical.

President al-Asad said: Former President Franjiyah expressed concern yesterday over the operation of gathering [tajmi] the forces in Beirut. We have agreed that this should be postponed for some time, until the suitable time comes for our brothers in Lebanon to deal with the matter.

President al-Asad answered another question on the apprehension of the Lebanese people following the decision to gather the Syrian forces, particularly since these forces were able to comfort the citizens.

Asked if he had anything to say that would dispel such apprehensions, President al-Asad said: We hope that the gathering of the forces in the Beirut area will not lead to any problems.

We can all exert efforts to make matters proceed naturally, since we do not want to arouse any apprehensions whatsoever. We want to create a better atmosphere for the forces there, which would allow them a minimum of training in order to improve their position as a deterrent force. We do not want these forces to play the role of policeman in the streets. Indeed, we want to avoid such a duty while at the same time desiring to continue playing the role of a deterrent force.

The president added: No doubt, we hope that our brothers in Lebanon will either make a small or big move toward national detente, since we have been in the same situation for 4 years and nothing new has taken place in Lebanon as yet. We want fraternal Lebanon to regain its strength and all its citizens to enjoy security and comfort. At the same time, we shall continue to be committed to our duties as a deterrent force maintaining security in Lebanon.

President al-Asad reiterated: We hope that all sides, particularly the officials, will proceed toward national detente. We have helped in stopping the fighting, and it remains for others to agree on uprooting sedition and stopping the fighting in Lebanon.

Departs 5 Feb

JN051949 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Feb 8 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--His Excellency former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to Syria at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. While in Damascus, President Franjiyah held talks with President al-Asad dealing with recent developments in Lebanon and the Arab area.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM FRANCE 1 FEB

JN020655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, returned to Damascus yesterday evening after participating in the meetings of the Parliamentary Assembly of the European Council and holding talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

The body of martyr Marwan Hammami, who fell victim during the treacherous aggression against the Syrian Embassy in Paris 3 days ago, was put aboard the same plane that brought Khaddam home.

While martyr Hammami's body was being put aboard the plane, Khaddam stated that Engineer Hammami was a new victim of the Israeli aggression against Syria's pan-Arab objectives. Khaddam added: Hammami was a sacrifice to our glorious cause and our struggle for liberation. We shall continue on our course because our cause is just. History will record our triumph, God willing.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ARAB ECONOMIC COUNCIL OFFICIAL

JN052136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, this evening. Muhammad al-Atrash, minister of economy and foreign trade, attended the meeting.

The discussion during the meeting centered on means to further bolster joint Arab economic action and the Arab Economic Unity Council.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE FRONT COMMAND MEETS UNDER AL-ASAD

JN032014 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] The Central Command of the National Progressive Front held a meeting tonight under President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss items on its agenda. During this meeting, the command reviewed the results of the Ba'th Party's seventh regional congress and its main resolutions to tackle matters in the political, economic, administrative and other fields, including strengthening the role of the National Progressive Front. The command expressed its great appreciation of the congress' resolutions and recommendations.

The Central Command then discussed the recent development of events in the region. It noted the link between the Israeli leaders' aggressive statements and the As-Sadat regime's pursuance of the course of capitulation as well as the Camp David partners' mounting hostile campaign against the Arab nation, particularly Syria. The command stressed the need for continued earnest action on all levels to confront hostile plans.

The Central Command of the National Progressive Front also discussed the possibility of redeploying [i'adat an-nazar fi tajmi'] the Syrian forces in Lebanon to afford them better prospects for training and for performing their basic security tasks as an Arab Deterrent Force.

The command also reviewed major international issues and the results of the contacts held recently by the country's leadership.

AWQAF MINISTER CONVEYS GREETINGS TO IRAN'S QOTBZADEH

JN032045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran--Dr Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of Awqaf and chairman of the Syrian delegation to the Iranian Revolution celebrations, has conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to Iranian officials and his wishes for continued victories for the Iranian Revolution along its march under the leadership of Khomeyni. This was expressed this afternoon when Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh received Dr Muhammad al-Khatib in the presence of Sadeq Tabataba'i, head of the Iranian prime minister's office, and the Syrian ambassador in Tehran.

At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Khatib presented two copies of the Holy Koran to the Iranian foreign minister and Dr Tabataba'i. Qotbzadeh then gave a luncheon in honor of the Syrian delegation.

At noon today, Dr al-Khatib met with a number of men of religion from Iran, India, Pakistan and Turkey.

ALGERIA

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD042338 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins arrived in Algiers this afternoon for an official visit to Algeria. He was welcomed by President Chadli and other members of the Political Bureau. The Venezuelan president made a statement to the press saying he was happy to be in Algeria, which is a fellow member of OPEC. Talks between the two delegates have begun.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT INDIA 26 FEB

BK051719 Hong Kong AFP in English 1714 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Feb (AFP)--Algerian Foreign Minister Benyahia will arrive here [words indistinct] -day official visit on February 26, it is officially learnt. Bilateral matters and developments in Afghanistan will figure in his talks with Indian leaders.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT REFUTES FRENCH ENVOY'S ALLEGATIONS

LD061000 Tripoli JANA in English 0814 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 6 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A spokesman for the Foreign Secretariat refuted the allegations made by the French ambassador to Tripoli that the French embassy in Tripoli has not been protected. The spokesman said that these allegations of no grounds. [as received]

He said that since the beginning of the French invasion to Tunisia the numbers of security men in the embassy have been increased and that the embassy staff were informed that an angry demonstration has been staged and they are advised to leave the embassy.

The spokesman said that the French ambassador [words indistinct] people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to protect the embassy and its staff.

JANA QUOTES TUNISIAN LIBERATION COMMITTEE LEADER

LD052136 Tripoli JANA in English 1648 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, February 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A leader of the General Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Tunisia in Paris said that the Tunisian people are ready to sacrifice in order to bring down the Tunisian regime which exposed itself as an ally of imperialism, the French in particular.

"Our revolutionaries are still holding firm on the confrontation lines throughout Tunisia" he said. "They have killed many French soldiers and officers who came to bombard the hills surrounding the village of Multawa. The Tunisian revolutionary went on to say "we will show the world that our revolutionaries are capable of confronting the invading forces which came to help the authoritarian ruling regime." He also warned the governments standing by the regime against the people, stressing that the revolutionaries will find a reply to them. Furthermore he urged the French progressive forces to strongly oppose the French Government for its intervention against the will of the Tunisian people.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA SAYS MOROCCO AWAITING TUNISIAN CALL FOR AID

LD051426 Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, Feb 5 (MAP)--Mr. M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister stated in an interview with "Radio-France Internationale" that Morocco was ready for the first appeal of the Tunisian authorities, "to bring its support and provide Tunisia with its aid."

Mr. Boucetta added that "this enterprise of destabilization and subversion" directed against Tunisia, must be halted and that "an acting solidarity between all countries must be concrete".

BOUCETTA LEAVES FOR LIBERIA WITH MESSAGE FOR TOLBERT

LD041748 Rabat MAP in English 1250 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Rabat, Feb 4 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, left here Monday for Monrovia (Liberia).

Boucetta is bearing a message from King Hassan II of Morocco to William Tolbert, president of Liberia and acting chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

KING HASSAN RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY LINOWITZ

LD041658 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] King Hassan II this morning received at his palace in Marrakesh the U.S. Ambassador and special envoy Sol Linowitz. The audience was attended by Abdelhak Tazi, and also the minister of state for cooperation at the ministry of state for foreign affairs and cooperation and the U.S. ambassador to Morocco.

'NEUTRALITY' OF FRIENDS PLAYS INTO ENEMIES' HANDS

LD051645 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 Jan 80 pp 1, 3 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "A Common Struggle Against a Common Danger"]

[Text] A few weeks ago President Carter stated that he had no objection to sales of arms and military equipment to Morocco to enable it to defend itself.

This statement was received with violent reactions in Algiers and among the mercenaries who interpreted it as U.S. involvement in the conflict.

This leaves aside the fact that the conflict in question was forced on Morocco which was attacked. It disregards the fact that the initial fighting in this conflict was between the Royal Armed Forces and the Algerian army at Amgalia on Moroccan territory. That only took place after Algiers and Tripoli had recruited, equipped, trained, financed and manipulated mercenaries, and received large numbers of weapons from the Soviet Union, not to mention pilots and officers and complete unconditional support from the communist bloc and its satellites.

Therefore, Algiers and its allies have had real allies, which adopted a hostile attitude to Morocco in the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined movement.

Hence, among our adversaries there is total, unconditional support for the Algerian regime and its mercenaries--support which is expressed publicly and solemnly.

By some unbelievable aberration, we who are under attack, we who are the victims, who are merely defending our sovereignty and territorial integrity, have so far met with reservations and neutrality from our traditional friends which even goes so far as refusing us the weapons we need or limiting and imposing conditions on their supply.

This has produced a political and military imbalance. On the one side there are no limits and complete commitment, and on the other there are reservations. Moreover, this neutrality plays into our enemy's hands.

However, in this conflict it is essential to establish which side is in the right, which is the aggressor and which the victim. Those who claim to be our traditional friends should judge the problem in this way. That is particularly easy since they know the facts of the case. They know that when our country was colonized 70 years ago the Sahara was part of Morocco. This fact, therefore, could not be invalidated. For Morocco decolonization could, de jure and de facto, only mean a return to its territorial integrity and to its known and recognized precolonization borders. These facts do not allow any contradiction, and it is on this legal basis and not out of allegiance or ideology that people should take their stance in this conflict. The Western countries realize this, and that is why their neutrality is benefitting Algeria on both the political and military planes.

The United States has finally realized the scope of our struggle and what is at stake; it has understood that we are facing an operation of subversion and destabilization on a world scale aimed, in the present stage, at conquering Morocco and from there the whole of Africa.

Events in Africa have shown that a vast effort at conquest has been undertaken. The Afghanistan affair has confirmed that unequivocally. It has opened the eyes of all those who refused to see what was happening; the free world has become aware of the facts and the situation has now altered radically.

In this connection His Majesty King Hassan II had been warning the free world for a long time; he spoke prophetically and showed that the forces of destabilization were attacking Morocco so fiercely because Morocco is a stronghold of resistance and the key to the Mediterranean. Morocco is resisting not only on its own territory but also, out of solidarity, on the territory of other countries which are victims of the same operation. Morocco's interventions in Shaba enabled Zaire to repel the attacks on it, and without us the whole heart of Africa would have sunk into the other camp.

This is the significance of the fight Morocco is waging to defend Africa, to defend freedom and the moral and spiritual values which form and inspire our view of life.

So, what are we asking?

We are simply asking for the means to defend ourselves in the face of enemies who obtain limitless supplies of the most modern and sophisticated weapons, both heavy and light, and against regimes which are past-masters in the art of clouding issues by resorting to confusion, maneuvers, diversions and even blackmailing our friends.

However, the Afghanistan affair has clarified everything. We have reached a turning point, and eyes which were clouded by SALT negotiations and protestations of peace and detente have cleared. Even the most naive have realized that they are no longer exempt from aggression. There has been a split. Henceforth, every country must distinguish between its friends and enemies.

It is vital to realize that Marxism-Leninism is merely an ideological facade which serves Soviet imperialism.

Once the choice has been made, those who have chosen to side with each other must follow their choice through and show complete solidarity. The evil could spread.

A recent CIA report revealed that the next targets for subversion will apparently be Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Morocco. We must not wait until it is too late. It is important not to become entangled in considerations of neutrality and naivety which have no place in such a grave situation. Today two views of life are confronting each other. This is no time to express scruples, but to close ranks. All the members of the club must show solidarity toward each other like those in the opposing clan, and they must be imbued with the idea that we are waging the same battle that we have the same weapons, that our victories and defeats are shared and that Morocco, in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, is merely defending the independence and freedom of each and every country.

SUDAN

STATEMENT ON DISSOLUTION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES ISSUED

JN041953 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 4 February--A short while ago, the presidential office issued the following press statement on the dissolution of the national and regional people's assemblies:

The plans, strategies and far-reaching objectives of the resolutions and recommendations of the third Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] national congress have come to mark a new era for our economic and social development. They also constitute a starting point for a political and constitutional stage based on regional rule, a state with which the May revolution has crowned its constant efforts to fulfill a promise it has given since its inception to hand over power to the people through the decentralization of government and to increase the chances for the people to rule themselves by themselves, to change their status, to make their own future and to bring glory to their country.

This era represents a major historic turning point which implies, as already stated by the SSU president on asking for a pledge of allegiance and after receiving the unanimous vote of all the third national SSU congress [words indistinct] and the leaders of the political, legislative and executive organs in a manner that conforms with the objectives and goals of the new era.

All the above makes its necessary to resort again to the peoples forces to give the voters the chance to elect their representatives in light of the new major political changes.

Consequently, and in accordance with Article 108 of the constitution and after consultation with the people's assembly speaker, the president of the republic issued a decree dissolving the people's assembly and inviting the electors to hold new elections within 60 days.

In addition to all the above, the report of the fact-finding committee investigating the changes that took place in the past months in the regional peoples assembly indicated that there are loopholes in the southern provinces Self-government Act of 1972, which failed to resolve differences on the basis of individual judgment unsupported by clear-cut and frank provisions satisfactory to all parties.

Due to these reasons, the national laws supplementing the southern provinces regional Self-government Act of 1972 have been issued in accordance with provisional orders. These laws have been recommended by the regional government and approved by the SSU Political Bureau and Central Committee. They fill all the gaps and provide the basis for more stable practices within the people's assembly.

Therefore, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 (1) of the High Executive Council and the Regional People's Assembly Act of 1980 and after consultation with the president of the High Executive Council and the speaker of the Regional People's Assembly and for the same reasons that led to the dissolution of the National People's Assembly, the president of the republic issued a decree dissolving the regional people's assembly and inviting the electorate to hold new elections, to be held within 60 days.

The dissolution of the Regional People's Assembly would lead to the end of the period of office of the president of the High Executive Council, in accordance with Section 4 of the High Executive Council and Regional People's Assembly Act of 1980. This, in turn, leads to the end of the period of office of the High Executive Council, in accordance with the southern provinces regional Self-government Act of 1972.

Section 4 of the High Executive Council and the Regional People's Assembly Act of 1980 authorizes the president of the republic to either ask the president of the High Executive Council to continue in office or to appoint another president of the council until a new president is elected.

The president of the republic has decided that Joseph Lago shall continue as president of the High Executive Council until a new president is appointed.

May God guide us to success and the right path.

SUNA REPORTS ON THIRD SSU CONGRESS STATEMENT

JN021550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 2 February--The final statement issued by the third SSU national congress reconfirmed the Sudanese people's support for the Namibian and South African strugglers. It also reiterated the Sudanese people's determination to extend every possible aid to these peoples and to help them in their struggle against colonialism and racism.

The third SSU congress also congratulated the steadfast people of Zimbabwe for their victory, the fruition of their long struggle and sacrifices.

The statement also highlighted Sudan's role in enhancing and further supporting Arab-African solidarity and deepening the bonds of struggle and joint interests between the Arab nation and the African continent. The statement noted that Sudan shoulders a special responsibility and a fundamental role in this regard due to its distinguished position as a link between the Arab and African revolutions.

The third SSU national congress praised Sudan's mediation between the Chadian parties which helped restore peace and stability to Chad.

Members of the third SSU national congress expressed their gratitude to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar for supporting the march of development in Sudan. They also praised the joint accomplishments through our cooperation with the Egyptian people in all fields. This joint action contributes to further strengthening the special relations that have existed between the two fraternal peoples since the dawn of history.

In its final session today, the third SSU national congress recommended forming five regions in Sudan in addition to the southern region. These are: the central region, which will include the provinces of Al-Jazirah, white Nile, and blue Nile; the northern region, which will include the northern and the Nile provinces; the eastern region, which will include the provinces of North Kordofan and South Kordofan; and the Darfur region, which will include the provinces of North Darfur and South Darfur.

Moreover, the western region was divided into two regions as recommended by the frontiers and capitals committee upon President Numayri's instructions. The SSU congress also recommended that Khartoum remain the capital of Sudan.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA DENOUNCES LIBYA IN MESSAGE TO GISCARD

LD051850 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunisia has just condemned the sacking of the French embassy in Tripoli and the French consulate in Banghazi by demonstrators. President Bourguiba, and with him the Tunisian people, points out the message delivered to the Elysee secretary general by the Tunisian ambassador in Paris, have been shocked by the cult of violence which is behind Libya's behavior and which led that country to attack the French embassy and consulate in defiance of international law and legality. This attack, the message continues, constitutes a confession which confirms Libya's responsibility for the aggression carried out against Tunisia in Qafsah.

MINISTER DELIVERS BOURGUIBA MESSAGE TO BENDJEDID

LD052020 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Minister of Information and Culture Fouad Mbazaa this afternoon returned to Tunis from Algiers where he conveyed a message from President Bourguiba to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. On arrival at the Tunis airport, the minister stated: I have returned from Algiers after delivering to the Algerian president a message from President Bourguiba following the treacherous aggression against our national territory. The Algerian president expressed to me feelings of brotherhood and appreciation which he harbors for his brother President Bourguiba and his desire to strengthen the existing fraternal relations between the two countries and to avoid anything which is likely to becloud these relations. Mbazaa said that he also held discussions with a number of Algerian government leaders.

NEARLY 800 TUNISIAN WORKERS EXPELLED FROM LIBYA

LD052021 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Authorized quarters confirm that nearly 800 Tunisian workers have been expelled from Libya in the past 3 days. The same quarters also point out that these expatriate workers were subjected to the ugliest insults by the Libyan authorities, which cast aside the most elementary humanitarian principles. The Libyan authorities [words indistinct] the early account given by these Tunisians say that the Libyan authorities will carry out daily patrols to arrest expatriates working there and offer able-bodies young the choice of either joining (?military) training camps or going to prison [passage indistinct].

The Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation calls on Tunisians working in Libya to take the necessary measures to return at once to their country. Those who are already in Tunisia should contact the agency.

TUNISIAN PEOPLE SUPPORT PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA

LD052200 Tunis TAP in English 1730 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Feb 5 (TAP)--Tunisia's Premier Mr Hedi Nouira received Monday Mr Ahmed Mestiri, former minister and leader of the Socialist-Democrat Movement, who was accompanied by M. Mohamed Moada, member of the movement.

This meeting which was on the aggression perpetrated against Tunisia's sovereignty in Qafsah showed that above any other consideration, the present time calls for a mobilization and a gathering of all energies around President Bourguiba and the republican power.

The Tunisian people gave thus the proof of his capacity of strongly standing in order to bring to a failure any foreign aggression and any attempt at destabilization.

The prime minister understood in the course of this meeting that his interlocutors were convinced about the compulsory need for security and safeguard of the country's independence and the national territory's integrity and that they deem the least one can say out of place any behaviour aiming at showing any kind of reserve concerning this issue. [sentence as received]

LE MONDE: TUNISIANS 'CLOSE RANKS' AGAINST LIBYA

LD051635 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Michel Deure and James Sarrazin dispatch: "Soviets and Cubans Allegedly Helping To Train Commandos in Libya"]

[Text] Tunis--An all-out "radio war" is not being waged between Tunisia and Libya after the Tunis government's accusations against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi with regard to the attack on the city of Qafsah on 27 January. While Radio Tripoli news bulletins picked up here continue to maintain that the country is in a state of general revolt--a bulletin on Sunday 3 February even stated that the French army had been asked to intervene to maintain law and order--Tunisian television has for the past 3 days broadcast interviews with suspected members of the commando force, giving accounts whose spontaneity is not always evident but which make it possible to maintain the condemnation aroused in the population by this affairs and to shed some light at least on the circumstances.

According to these prisoners there are a number of camps in Libya which train guerrillas from various countries, who are then sent to fight in various theaters of operation in the world. There is a selection camp at Bab 'Azizi in Tripoli city itself, another 25 km away a third in Al-Khums, 450 km from the capital. The men in the camps vary: The witnesses met from 100 to 400 compatriots in the camps.

These centers, where military training in light and heavy weapons lasts 3 months, contain Tunisians, Moroccans, Algerians, Egyptians, Sudanese, Syrians, Saharans and even Pakistanis and Indians. They are trained by Libyan instructors but also, according to one of the prisoners, by Soviets and Cubans.

The three accounts shown on television included that of the presumed leader of the commandos, Mr Ezzedine Cherif, known as "one-eyed Cherif," who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment after the 1962 "youssefists' plot". [In November 1962 President Bourguiba escaped an assassination attempt involving supporters of former Justice Minister Salah Ben Youssef, who had been ousted by the Tunisian president and assassinated in Frankfurt in 1961--LE MONDE editor's note] He maintained that when he arrived in Libya in 1975 he was asked to make broadcasts for the Voice of the Arab World, directed at the Tunisian opposition, but he refused.

According to Mr Cherif the operation in Qafsah was planned in January 1978 and was to be the first stage of a "revolutionary operation" aimed at "overthrowing the Tunisian regime." The Libyan officers apparently assured the members of the command force that the local population was ready to join the fighters and that, as soon as Qagsah was taken, the Libyan government would give the rebels direct logistic support and would recognize the movement.

The assertion that Soviets and Cubans are helping to train terrorists in Libya is being given particular prominence by political circles. When Soviet troops entered Afghanistan, President Bourguiba condemned the operation but maintained that his country was still attached to maintaining relations of friendship and cooperation with Moscow. However, a senior Tunisian political official told us today: "Four Soviet friends would do well not to place so much trust in Al-Qadhdhafi's policy. He and his adventurist policy are a threat to world peace...."

Repercussions On the Domestic Plane

This warning could therefore be followed by other diplomatic developments. However, meanwhile the Qafsah operation seems to be having an effect on the domestic plane. Not only has it mobilized public opinion against Libya, but it seems to be altering the current political balance. Indeed, most leaders and movements which are at present outside the system--or fighting it within a "legal" opposition--say that they are prepared to forget the past. Although they were strongly abused just 5 months ago by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira who, when speaking to the 10th congress of Tunisia's one party, described them as "bankrupt of ideas," "Politically irresponsible," "fundamentally embittered" and "grousers," these various groups say that it is appropriate "to forget grievances and disagreements now that the homeland is in danger."

Mr Bahi Ladgham, who was second in command to the supreme combattant from 1956 to 1970, goes even further. "If President Bourguiba thinks that I could be useful at this difficult time, I am ready to respond to his appeal," he told us. Mr Ahmed Mestiri, leader of the Movement of Social Democrats, also says that he is ready to help "consolidate the domestic front on the political, economic and social planes." The communists and the popular unity movement for their part are calling for "the real mobilization of all patriotic energy," and "real popular solidarity" respectively.

Even former Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi, who has always claimed friendship with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, thinks that the time has come to close ranks behind the head of state in order to "oppose any foreign intervention." Even the orthodox Muslims [Integristes] condemn the Libyan intervention. It remains to be seen how the government will respond to these stances. At the moment the prime minister has merely pointed out that "it is the duty of all Tunisians, irrespective of their views, to side with the legal, constitutional government."

NOUIRA GIVES FRENCH RADIO INTERVIEW ON QAFSAH EVENTS

LD012135 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

["Phone Is Ringing" program of listeners' questions with Claude Guillaumin in the Paris studio in a live linkup with Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and France-Inter's Ralph Pinto in Tunis]

[Excerpts] [Guillaumin] Mr Prime Minister, good evening. Thank you for your willingness to reply live to questions from France-Inter listeners in connection with the situation in Tunisia and the raid on Qafsah. If we go by the latest information available, calm has now returned to Qafsah and the area and the Libyan Government has formally denied any complicity in this commando raid. I would like to ask you first: In your opinion, can this raid on Qafsah be regarded as finished?

[Nouira] The raid itself has ended: Everything is calm again, in the Qafsah region, as well as throughout the country, despite the fantastic assertions of Col al-Qadhdhafi and his men. And I think that the journalists who are now in Tunis are witnesses of the fact that there is absolutely nothing in Tunisia except the wounds that Tunisia is now dressing in one of its regions, Qafsah.

[Pinto] It should also be said that Libyan radio now says that things are moving not only in Qafsah but also in Qabis, and that Tunisia is being thrown out of balance. That is what they say.

[Nouira] Yes, that is fantasy.

[Guillaumin] So when the Libyan Government denies anything to do with this raid, you yourself for your part affirm--formally state--that in fact this force was armed in Libya.

[Nouira] Yes, formally, because, first, the force itself admits it, and after the preliminary inquiry we can put on record the fact that they have been trained in camps in Libya--camps we have known about for some time already. We have told the Libyan Government so; we have lodged a protest with it. In the second place, they have been tempered, so to speak, in certain battlefields such as in Lebanon and Uganda and they have also been tempered in aircraft hijacking operations. In the third place, according to them and others, the locals [words indistinct].

[Guillaumin] In an inquiry published today in Paris by the weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE it is maintained that the Qafsah operation was prepared months in advance, that other commandos were ready to come and assist the first commando if it succeeded, and finally that you were aware that some act was being prepared against our country.

[Nouira] The fact is that we are always on the alert as far as our relations with Al-Qadhdhafi are concerned. Obviously, the commando was so well trained that no more than a few days only were sufficient to organize it. In the second place, the members of the commando themselves have said--admitted--that if they had succeeded in gaining a foothold in Qafsah--in seizing Qafsah--they would have contacted their commanders and they would have been given air support with drops of equipment, food and paratroops.

[Listener] Can Tunisia handle an aggressor like Libya alone and should French aid prove necessary would this not bring about an irreversible division between the Mahgreb countries?

[Pinto] At the risk of even changing the relations between Paris and Algiers [words indistinct]?

[Nouira] As regards risks between Paris and Algiers, it is not up to me to answer. Regarding aid to Tunisia, I believe that any patriot, any citizen without the means to repel such a cowardly and open aggression should be able to find with his friends--France first and foremost--all possible assistance, not only to return to the normal state of affairs but also to continue our development efforts.

[Listener] Mention has been made of French military aid, Mr Minister. There has been talk of planes, helicopters and a lot of talk about ships which seem to be crusing somewhere near Crete now. Can you confirm this, can you give figures as regards the scale of this French military aid?

[Nouira] So far this French military aid has consisted of two helicopters and two Transall transport aircraft.

[Listener] But no men...?

[Nouira] No, no....

[Listener] And there will be no men involved?

[Nouira] I do not think so. So far we have not....

[Listener] At the moment you do not need any? But eventually, you might ask for men should you indeed see that other actions are being prepared; should you learn of other acts which might threaten Tunisia's security, is that not so?

[Nouira] [Word indistinct] the security of Tunisia is experienced enough to be able to repel any aggression with the aid of reliable weapons.

[Listener] In other words, it is only a question of equipment?

[Nouira] Precisely.

[Listener] And what do you expect from the Americans?

[Nouira] More or less the same thing.

[Listener] Like all Tunisians living abroad, I am much concerned with my country's situation. I see that since the failure of the plan to amalgamate with Tunisia, Al-Qadhdhafi has been using excessive means, intimidation, kidnaping, organizing plots aimed against you personally, and other actions. Now he is stepping up his actions. I personally deplore the fact that the Tunisian Government has not yet finally broken off all its relations with this passionate advocate of union and I am convinced that firm action by the Tunisian Government will certainly help the Libyan people to consider rising up and even condemning its leader. So I would like to know what you are going to do in this respect.

[Nouira] We have already recalled our ambassador and have asked theirs to return home. We have closed what we call the cultural centers, which are Libyan and which are virtually centers of continuous subversion. These are the first measures. More will come if ever the situation develops further.

[Pinto] But you do not envisage a final break in relations with your neighbor?

[Nouira] No, it is not the government which matters--it is the Libyan people whom we have harbored, adopted and helped and with whom we have in consequence a very deep and very important human relationship. If (?we have to) [word indistinct] with a leader who is not responsible enough to weigh up the consequences of his actions, we do not want nevertheless to make a whole people pay (?for all his errors)--a people for whom we feel friendship and to whom we even feel related.

[Listener] I want to ask you a question, Prime Minister, which somewhat disturbs some of those who are following the internal situation in Tunisia. There was talk in this connection of an Islamic (?rebirth), of full mosques, of sermons approving of the old man of Qom. A magazine was confiscated which literally said "bravo" to the pure and strict Islam which the ayatollah wants to practice in Iran and throughout the Islamic world. Is this true or false and are you worried about this resurgence?

[Nouira] We are against anything excessive. The fact that you mention the confiscation of an extremist magazine does not prove the existence of unrest. The fact of bringing to order men who hide under an Islamic coat but have other aims disturbs nobody.

[Listener] Do you think that one could make a comparison, Mr Prime Minister, between what has just occurred in Tunisia and occurred at Mecca?

[Nouira] The situations are dramatic but totally different, totally different. The two cannot be compared. So to tell the truth I cannot consider what occurred at Mecca as similar to what occurred in our country at Qafsah.

[Listener] But could you indicate to us why you think there is no possible comparison?

[Nouira] There is no possible comparison because what happened at Mecca was a problem of heretics. What is occurring here is an essentially political problem, that is to say a foreign government has attacked another government.

L'ACTION CONDEMNS QAFSAH ATTACK, PLEDGES RESISTANCE

LD051641 Tunis L'ACTION in French 29 Jan 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Abdelhay Sghaier editorial: "Setback for Aggression"]

[Text] The national territory has been subjected to armed aggression from abroad. It is the first time in the history of independent Tunisia that such a violation has occurred. The Tunisian people have already drawn some initial conclusions from it with a view to preserving their country's security, and they have adopted the resolute attitude that such grave events demand.

There can be no doubt that the flight of the aggressors, who have been either decimated or captured by the national army, does not make foreign interference in the affairs of a sovereign and independent country through the intermediary of armed bands any less intolerable. Nor can there be any doubt that the country which instigated this clear case of aggression was greatly mistaken regarding the Tunisian people's defensive reflexes.

Previous attempts, which did not reach the scale and gravity of the Qafsah events, have taught our people to be vigilant and united and to show solidarity in the face of acts aimed at destabilizing the country. The Tunisian people are sufficiently mature, experienced and tempered. In their 50-year struggle under Bourguiba's leadership, they have not only learned to love their country and be determined to protect its independence and integrity but have also acquired an unshakable will to present a united front in order to frustrate any attempt at external interference, irrespective of its origin.

The Tunisian people do not take pride in stockpiling sophisticated arms, squandering their money on scrap iron, pursuing "mirages" or nurturing hegemonist ambitions. Their invincible strength, which they have always shown and which they will successfully oppose to any actual or potential act of aggression, lies in a combination of intelligence and means at their disposal which they know how to use with generally recognized effectiveness. The mobilization of our manpowers and material resources by Bourguiba, using Bourguiba's effective methods and strategy, enabled us to triumph over the blind and brutal forces of colonialism in the past and has just enabled us to liquidate easily, despite some regrettable casualties, a handful of mercenaries in the pay of a foreign power. Tunisia will always remain united and cemented together like an impregnable fortress and a proud rock against which all aggressive intentions and desires for hegemony will be dashed to pieces.

Bourguiba's Tunisia is not one of those countries which remain inactive when anyone interferes in its affairs or violates its sovereignty. It is determined to draw the necessary conclusions not only to protect its sovereignty and security but also to insure that the Tunisian people always know what to think about those who harbor diabolical intentions toward them and make the serious mistake of trying to implement their plans, underestimating our people's strength.

Our masses have just made this clear--they have stigmatized an act of aggression against our borders and our country and paid tribute to our armed and security forces for the rapidity with which they have counterattacked and thwarted the plans hatched by the intruders and their masters. Thanks to the patriotic flame which Bourguiba has kindled in their hearts, they realize that the country has always been able to emerge from any ordeal victorious, more powerful and more invulnerable.

ENVOYS' VISIT TO ALGERIA, MOROCCO, SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED

LD052144 Tunis TAP in English 1734 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, Feb 5 (TAP)--Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid received Monday Mr Fouad Mbazaa, minister of information and cultural affairs and President Bourguiba's special envoy, who handed over to him a message from the head of state. Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia and Tunisian ambassador in Algiers Amor Fezzani attended the audience.

Besides, Tunisian National Assembly speaker Dr Sadok Mokaddem also left Tunis Monday for Morocco, sent by President Bourguiba to inform King Hassan II of the circumstances in which the heinous aggression perpetrated by Tripoli's regime against Qafsah took place. Dr. Mokaddem will convey to King Hassan II President Bourguiba's regards and consideration for the support and the moral and material aid that his majesty provided Tunisia with in these circumstances.

On the other hand, Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri left for Saudi Arabia this morning bearing President Bourguiba's message to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

WESTERN SAHARA

ATTACK BY MERCENARIES NEAR EL AAIUN REPORTED

LD292334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The area between Bou Craa and El Aaiun was subjected to an attack by the mercenaries last night, Monday 28 January 1980. Our Royal Armed Forces encountered this attack with their usual courage. During this battle the enemy lost 64 dead, 21 military vehicles were destroyed and a further number of military vehicles were also damaged. The Royal Armed Forces seized an important quantity of various military ammunition and weapons including two SA-7 launch pads and captured one mercenary. The Royal Armed Forces lost 5 martyrs and 12 soldiers were wounded.

MILITARY EXPERTS ON SYRIAN TROOP DEPLOYMENT IN LEBANON

TA051945 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT Feb 80 TA

[Text] Israeli military experts assess that if the Syrian brigades which are to be evacuated from Beirut are moved to strengthen the Syrian deployment on the Golan Heights, this might point to a serious Syrian intention to launch a military operation against Israel. This is reported by our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir. These experts say that if the present Syrian deployment on the Golan Heights is complemented by infantry units from Lebanon, a situation will arise in which the Syrians will be able to launch a war against Israel without making any noticeable change in deployment.

HA'ARETZ CITES REMARKS BY EGYPT'S AT-TUHAMI ON ISRAEL

TA051142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[Text] On the basis of our talks with the Jews and according to clear signs of the Islamic heritage, I am confident now that the end of the semistate [mehetza] called Israel is imminent. These remarks were made by the Egyptian chief of the presidential cabinet, Deputy Prime Minister Dr Hasan at-Tuhami, in a long interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH which has been published in parts for several days now.

Dr at-Tuhami said he is "the conscience of the Egyptian revolution" and it is about time he spoke out since things can no longer be tolerated and the Israelis are blackening his name at every possible opportunity. He noted in the interview that the Jews are "treacherous and hypocritical and it was not in vain that they were labeled as such in all history books."

According to him, the Islamic heritage mentions that the Jews will have a ministate [medinonet] that will be founded on the usurpation of the Arabs' rights and lands but that clear signs have now emerged indicating the end of this ministate in absolute terms. Among other things, Dr at-Tuhami notes that he agreed to meet Dayan in Morocco because of the challenge inherent in "breaking the pride of the one-eyed hero of the Israelis."

Jerusalem Radio Comment

TA051144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The sharply anti-Israeli statements by the Egyptian chief of the presidential cabinet, Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami, expose the shock being felt by people in the Egyptian leadership as a result of the rift with the Muslim world and the personal frustration of At-Tuhami himself. This is the evaluation of our commentator on Arab affairs, Dov 'Inon. In an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper, At-Tuhami is cited as saying that the end of the semistate called Israel, as he phrased it, is near. Our commentator points out that At-Tuhami is personally in charge of fostering Egypt's relations with the Muslim world. The Camp David agreements on the one hand and the awakening of Khomeynism on the other have completely disrupted the foundations of his political activity. It may be that his remarks were made without any coordination with President as-Sadat.

'Peace Now' Protest

TA051158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Text] The Peace Now Movement has sent a cable to President as-Sadat asking him to react to the remarks by the Egyptian chief of the presidential cabinet, Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami, which contain a sharply anti-Israeli tone. A Kuwaiti paper reported him as having said, among other things, that Israel's end is near. The cable from Peace Now says: We hope to hear your reaction to the shocking remarks made by Dr at-Tuhami, remarks which are arousing sincere concern in the hearts of all peace-lovers in Israel.

Request for Clarification

TA051609 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] Israel has sent to Egypt a request for clarification of the remarks Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami made about Israel. This was reported today by Foreign Ministry Director General Yosef Ciechanover to members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Today the committee discussed the functioning of the Foreign Ministry, but the main part of the discussion was devoted to At-Tuhami's remarks. The Knesset members took a serious view of At-Tuhami's remarks. Our Knesset correspondent Asher Fisch reports:

Most members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee made strong comments on Hasan at-Tuhami's remarks on the State of Israel's coming demise. MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir of the NRP said that while we do not live on the statements of one Egyptian or another, there are rules to the game and these should be honored. Ben-Me'ir said that At-Tuhami has an official position and minimal good manners should be maintained in relations between two countries.

Likud Knesset Member Amnon Lin said that At-Tuhami's remarks are very serious, especially in view of his position as deputy prime minister. MK Lin demanded that Israel react severely to the remarks.

MK Hayim Druckman said that the remarks were not only the expression of a political view but a manifestation of poisonous anti-Semitism. It is inconceivable that he would dare to make such remarks if these were totally contradictory to President as-Sadat's position, Druckman said.

The other Knesset members who participated in the deliberations spoke in a similar vein.

The director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yosef Ciechanover, reported that Israel had sent Egypt a request for clarification of At-Tuhami's remarks and for a text of At-Tuhami's exact remarks. In a few hours or days we will have the answer and then we will draw conclusions about our reaction, he said. Mr Ciechanover told the committee members he will report to them on the Egyptian reply.

Political sources in Jerusalem today expressed abomination of the remarks of Egyptian deputy Prime Minister Hasan at-Tuhami as published in the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH. According to these sources, the remarks quoted are silly and weird. At any rate, if he did make these remarks they are not in keeping with the position of the Egyptian president and government.

TIMETABLE FOR NORMALIZATION COMMITTEES WORK AGREED UPON

TA051252 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 5 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[Text] The committees dealing with normalization should end their work within 6 weeks. This was agreed upon between the Israeli delegation returning from Cairo and the Egyptian delegation. A timetable was established for all the committees dealing with this sphere, and each committee will hold two meetings in Tel Aviv and in Cairo.

The Israeli normalization delegation, including Major General Tamir, Poran and Rubinstein, stayed in Cairo for 3 days and held talks with Egyptian officials such as Majdub, Shurab and Hamdi.

It was decided that a supreme normalization committee as well as eight subcommittees will be established. The subcommittees will deal with eight well-defined subjects. A committee for mutual financial claims will also be established. Officials from the concerned ministries will participate in each committee. The committees are for subjects such as transportation, aviation, culture and science, economy and trade, telecommunications, energy, and tourism.

A 10-member Egyptian delegation led by the head of the [apparently Foreign Ministry's] Political Research Department arrived in Israel to look for a building for its Tel Aviv embassy. At the same time, Israeli technicians are going to leave for Cairo to prepare the building found for the location of the Israeli Embassy there.

ZAMIR CRITICIZES HANDLING OF SINAI SUPERVISION AGREEMENT

TA051531 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman, HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Text] The government legal adviser, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir, sent a letter to the prime minister complaining about the government's handling of the negotiations on the Sinai military supervision agreement.

In his letter Zamir notes that last week the United States suggested a new formulation for a few clauses in the supervision agreement and the proposal was transferred to Egypt without him giving his consent to it. Zamir stresses in his letter that in his capacity as the government legal adviser he shoulders supreme responsibility for the legal formulation of the supervision agreement and he is not prepared to put up with the procedures adopted on this issue.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent explains that last week, during the autonomy talks, the jurists of the U.S. State Department included in the U.S. delegation proposed a new version of the supervision agreement. The proposal was brought to the attention of Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, who carried it with him to Egypt. The prime minister's office and the office of the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser reported on the proposed version, but it was submitted to the Egyptians without the consent of the government legal adviser, without his expressing his opinion on it. Zamir rejects the new proposal.

In any event, Egypt did not agree to sign the Sinai supervision agreement and it also refused the latest proposal presented to it by Major General Tamir.

Egyptian Proposal Discussed

TA051535 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Feb 80 p 2 TA

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Text] Egypt submitted to Israel a version of the supervision agreement on the Sinai military arrangements. This was reported by a senior source in the prime minister's office this morning. The source refused to give details of the Egyptian proposal. The remarks were made following the letter the government legal adviser, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir, sent to the prime minister in which he complained that last week Maj Gen Avraham Tamir transmitted a version of a new U.S. proposal for the supervision agreement without bringing the version of the proposed agreement to the attention of the legal adviser.

The source said the legal adviser apparently thought that the version proposed by the Americans was transmitted to the hands of the Egyptians, but this is not so.

It seems that Israel does not accept the U.S. proposal, and the Egyptian proposal is now being discussed.

WEIZMAN ON SECURITY IN WEST BANK; RIGHT TO SETTLE

TA061031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said that the security arrangements in Judaea and Samaria will be reinforced to safeguard the settlers and the traffice to every site. Mr Weizman made the remarks in the government's announcement to the Knesset about the murder in Hebron. He said further that after the 6-day war we had again realized [mimashnu mehadash] our right to settle in Judaea and Samaria while maintaining correct relations with the Arabs of the region. He maintained that there is no force or factor that can cancel our security rights and our settlement of these areas. Weizman pledged: We will fight to the end against the terrorist organizations so that we will be able to move freely and safely in these regions.

The defense minister added that we are maintaining a constant fight against organizations of murderers, which are politically and militarily identified with several Arab countries and are trying to disrupt our lives in the region. He said further that we have returned to Hebron, the town of our forefathers, and our right to live there is defended by religion and history. Now the Knesset is holding a debate on the government announcement and each faction head will have 10 minutes to speak.

KNESSET COMMITTEE BACKS COALITION SETTLEMENT MOTION

TA060932 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Feb 80 p 3 TA

[Text] The Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday voted 11-7--in the coalition's favor--over a motion about settlement in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

The coalition motion said that intensification of settlement in the areas would assure coexistence between Jews and Arabs. Care should be taken, however, not to evict anybody from his land, the motion said.

Every Israeli has the right to buy private lands in the areas in the normal commercial way, the motion said, adding that the implementation of this right should be facilitated.

Settlement in the areas does not militate against the peace agreement with Egypt, the Coalition said.

The opposition motion, supported by Labor, Mapam and Shay, would keep settlement out of densely-populated Arab areas so as not to upset the peace process and impair Israel's international image.

Settlements like Elon More cause disunity among the Israeli public, the opposition said. They rule out the possibility of any political solution when they are established outside security zones. The problem of Palestine Arab identity must be solved within a Jordan Palestine framework, the opposition motion said.

The government is continually giving in to Gush Emunim and other extremist groups who are undermining the rule of law in Israel, the opposition charged.

WEST BANK LANDS PURCHASED FOR SETTLEMENT EXPANSION

TA030816 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Reliable sources disclosed at the end of last week that, at the urging of the settlers of 'Ofra (northeast of Ramallah) and those planning to settle in the town of Efrat (south of Bethlehem), the Israel Land Administration has recently made large land-purchase deals for these settlements from nearby Arab villagers.

The same sources reported that settlers from 'Ofra have recently established a connection with an inhabitant of the village of 'Ayn Yabrud and sent the Israel Land Administration personnel to him. They, in turn, bought land from him to expand the settlement. It has been reported that the deal was concluded to the satisfaction of both parties.

In yet another deal, the Land Administration bought land from villagers near the intended location of the town of Efrat in order to expand it. The town, which is under construction, is currently limited to plots of state land.

ILLEGAL SETTLEMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN YAMIT STRIP

TA060649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Gush Emunim and those who are opposed to the evacuation of the Yamit Strip are planning to establish a new settlement, while the rest of the strip's inhabitants are receiving compensation and leaving gradually. The government decided on the evacuation of the strip by March 1982. This will be the second illegal settlement in the strip since the Camp David agreements. The first settlement is 'Atzmona. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports:

[Oren] The underground settlement, 'Atzmona, was established last March, after Carter's visit to Israel. On the anniversary of the visit the members of Gush Emunim, the 'Etzel Movement and Ma'oz and the members of the Hesder Yeshiva in Yamit are planning to establish a second settlement in the strip, and it already has a name: Hetzron.

The idea for the settlement came from the members of the Yamit Hesder Yeshiva, and the Yeshiva's director, Rabbi Ari'el, is organizing the people for this purpose. He is receiving funds and vehicles from Gush Emunim and practical aid from members of 'Etzel and Ma'oz, groups in the Yamit Strip who are opposed to the evacuation. The Hetzron settlement will be established next to Moshav Nir Avraham in the center of the Yamit Strip and the site has already been located; it is a flat area near the neighboring moshavim to make it easier to supply water to the settlement. The members of 'Etzel and Ma'oz have already rounded up agricultural equipment, which was collected from the settlements, and they say that they will establish the nucleus, help it, support it and equip it when the time comes. There are already about 10 members of the Hetzron nucleus, and the founding fathers hope to reach a nucleus of 40 members.

One of the purposes of the illegal settlement is to prevent the disintegration of the Yamit Strip. In the opinion of Gush Emunim, peace is fluid and there are still many hurdles. The members of (Amana), the Gush Emunim settlement movement, are interested in creating a solid nucleus in the Yamit Strip, a nucleus that will oppose the evacuation when the time comes. I have learned that they also have plans to bring new families to Yamit, families who will live in the apartments evacuated by those who are receiving compensation and leaving the town. And now, when the evacuation of the Yamit Strip has begun, they [Gush Emunim supporters] are continuing with plans for the new settlement, Hetzron.

DETAILS OF WEST BANK LAND DEALS REPORTED

TA051552 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Ze'ev Yefet]

[Text] It is feared that a large part of the approximately 10 million Israeli pounds spent to purchase about 170 dunams near the Elon More settlement will be lost. The purchased lands have not been registered in Nabulus to date so that the identity of the sellers will not be discovered and so that additional purchases could be carried out. This fear was mentioned yesterday by elements of the Hinanuta Company of the Jewish National Fund in whose name the lands were bought.

Now that the details of the purchase have received publicity, the Arab sellers, fearing their lives, will refuse to transfer ownership. According to Jordanian law it is legally impossible to force the transfer of land ownership if the seller does not want to sell, even if a valid contract of sale exists. It is only possible to give the buyer a refund in such a case.

In such a case the settlers will receive only a small part of the sums of money that were mainly paid to many "frontmen" to cover the identity of the original buyers. In such a case it will be impossible to get back all the sums of money generously paid to mediators and "frontmen."

There were two initiators of the land purchases: Natan Mintz from Gush Emunim who bought about 50 dunams through a series of mediators, and Moshe Levi, a well-known land dealer from Jerusalem who bought 120 dunams. A dunam of rocky land in this area is worth about 3,000 Israeli pounds, but due to the large number of middlemen the Jewish dealers began procuring lands at a price of 40,000 Israeli pounds per dunam, and, in the course of seven separate land deals the sum of 130,000 Israeli pounds per dunam was reached.

The only body in Israel which can buy land in the territories legally is the Himanuta Company, which is a subsidiary company of the Jewish National Fund. When a Jewish dealer offers it a land deal in the territories, Himanuta sends an assessor to the land to check on a reasonable price for it. In this case no assessor was sent. In addition, Himanuta as a rule asks for a bank guarantee from the dealer until the property is registered in order to insure the sums of money it pays to the dealer and land seller. The two dealers in the case were freed from depositing bank guarantee. These deviations were made at the personal direction of Agriculture Minister Sharon, who decided to speed up the purchase.

In the meantime I have learned the details of a different land deal near the settlement of Qarney Shomron. This sale of a 60-dunam area was completed about 3 months ago by Ya'ir Hamburger, an insurance agent living in Kefar Shemaryahu. Relying on his word, Hamburger acted out of ideological motives, consenting to complete a deal handled by Eli Landau, the agriculture minister's adviser. Landau, who had handled this transaction before being appointed as Minister Sharon's adviser, received an advance of 0.5 million Israeli pounds from the Himanuta Company and gave it to the sellers in return for depositing a bank guarantee insuring that the transaction would indeed be effected and registered. When the date of the guarantee expired and the transaction was not finished, Himanuta demanded the funds back and Landau returned the money. Then, after he was appointed as the agriculture minister's adviser, he handed the continuation of the transaction to Ya'ir Hamburger. It may be mentioned that the person who began this deal was Refa'el Eytan, who serves as the prime minister's adviser for the antiterrorism war and who is currently abroad. Before his appointment to this position he had been involved in land deals in the territories, among other things. Upon his appointment he transferred handling the transaction to Eli Landau.

HIGH COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF RUJAYB LANDOWNERS

TA060828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Today, the High Court of Justice ruled that the Arab landowners in Elon More are entitled to compensation for their legal expenses, and, accordingly, the state must pay them 5,000 Israeli pounds. Our correspondent Moshe Negbi reports that with the agreement of both sides, the order nisi on this matter has been cancelled, since the state has announced that all the land has been evacuated.

At the opening of the debate, state attorney Gavri'el Bach claimed that the appellants were not entitled to expenses at all because the state informed them specifically that it would evacuate the area by 3 February. Mr Bach said that the motive for the second appeal had been purely political and had been intended to embarrass the government.

The appellants' lawyer, 'Amnon Zikhroni, denied this accusation and said that had the motive for the appeal been political, it would have been submitted as soon as the original date set for the settlements' evacuation had passed. It was only after we heard about the pressures on the government from Gush Emunim for retroactive legislation and after the government granted a second extension for the evacuation of the region that we submitted the appeal. Zikhroni pointed out that Elon More had been established within 6 days, and so it would also have been possible to establish Jabal al-Kabir within a similar period. He also claimed that while nobody was calling for savings in everything connected with the purchase of land in the territories, reasonable compensation should certainly be given to landowners who had appealed successfully to the court.

The appellants' other lawyer, Ilyas Khuri, said that the example of the Hadassah building in Hebron proves that the government's evacuation decision is no guarantee that the evacuation will be carried out. After a short consultation, the judges, Hayim Kohen, Yitzhaq Kahan and David Bekhor, decided, as stated, to grant the appellants' claim committing the government to pay expenses.

ECONOMIC CABINET APPROVES BUDGET COMPROMISE

TA060855 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[By Slomo Ma'oz, POST economic reporter]

[Excerpts] The compromise agreement pushed through the economic cabinet by Premier Menahem Begin yesterday means that Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz will be fighting throughout the year to stay within the framework of the budget, Bank of Israel circles said yesterday.

The economic cabinet decided that the framework budget will be adhered to, but a further 2 billion Israeli pounds will be found for housing, slum rehabilitation and settlements. The entire budget will be re-examined in six months.

In essence, the treasury will have to conjure forth the 2 billion pounds from a budget which, it insists, does not have this extra cash.

The central bank's comment on the budget is that its local expenditures have already stretched it to the utmost. Reserves are too small they say, criticizing especially the large expenditures (in Israel pounds) allocated for defense at the expense of cuts in other ministries.

But yesterday, Begin was bent on saving the Coalition at all costs. This determination led to a decision that defied all the rules of budget mathematics. The final decision gives the state a budget that stays within the framework determined for it by the cabinet last week. At the same time, it insures that none of the various ministries' budgets are eroded. And all this, while still setting aside 2 billion pounds to meet special demands put forward by Housing Minister David Levi, Deputy Premier Yiga'el Yadin and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Yesterday's decision in fact puts off for another six months any decision on the budget's real size, while the government waits to see what developments there will be in the economy. Yet the primary aim was achieved: There was unanimous agreement on Begin's compromise, although all ministers were well aware that it cannot stand the test of time. In short, yesterday's meeting was a victory for politics over mathematics.

Hurvitz, it was learned yesterday, plans to present the Knesset with a budget for the entire financial year that is based on a forecast of only the first six months' inflation. This innovation will save the treasury from having to disclose its estimates of inflation between April 1, 1980 and March 31, 1981. These estimates themselves, it should be noted, are regarded as a contributory inflationary factor.

The budget the Knesset will be asked to pass will total some 730 billion pounds, based on a six-month inflation estimate, with no allowance made for any inflation in the second half of the year.

Treasury estimates are that the budget will amount to 870 billion pounds, but the government will, from time to time, ask for revisions to bring it into line with local price levels. This policy will permit the treasury to slip new budgetary items in through the backdoor, disguising them always as mere updatings of items already approved.

Sharon, who yesterday asked for an extra 8.5 billion pounds in his ministry's budget, had to make do with an additional 0.5 billion only for settlements. Levy's requested additional 6 billion pounds has been cut, for the time being, to only 1.2 billion pounds. Slum rehabilitation, for which a bid for an extra 0.8 billion pounds was made, will have to make do on an extra 0.3 billion pounds, and even this will only be forthcoming if the Jewish Agency comes up with 1.25 billion pounds from its own budget.

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO BE HIGHEST IN YEAR

TA060903 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Feb 80 p 3 TA

[By Shlomo Maoz, POST economic reporter]

[Excerpt] The number of job seekers reached 26,450 in January, an increase of 2,000 over the preceding month and the highest in years, according to the employment service. This rise, coupled with the drop in jobs offered--19,200 in January--has given rise to serious concern in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, which a few months ago tended to discount talk of unemployment.

Lagor Minister Yisra'el Katz now says that to cope with the problem his ministry needs an additional 500 million Israel pounds, mainly for job retraining programs.

BRIEFS

MONEY INFUSIONS--So far, in Minister Hurvitz's third month in office the rate of injecting money into the market has reached a peak--approximately 5.7 billion Israeli pounds. Since Hurvitz assumed office the government has injected more than 20 billion pounds a month, pushing the annual rate to between 60 and 70 billion pounds. Finance Ministry Director General Ya'aqov Ne'eman said yesterday that this large injection is due to the considerable slowdown in receipts from import taxes and from the decrease in purchases of bonds. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Feb 80 p 3 TA]

NEW POLITICAL BODY--A new political body called the Monday Movement [Tnu'at Yom Bet] has been established in Jerusalem. Its goals are to strengthen Zionist trends, particularly in the Labor Party, and remove the Likud from power. Among the members of the movement are such notables as Mordekhay Bar-On, who was the head of the Jewish Agency's Youth and Pioneer Department, and producer Mikha Shagrir. ITIM correspondent Ilan Bakhar reports that about 150 members of the movement met today in Moza [near Jerusalem], near where Herzl planted the famous Cypress, and they planted several dozen pine trees to symbolize the intention of the Monday Movement to return to the roots of Zionism. The members of the movement have held contacts with various circles which espouse similar concepts, such as the Alinement's Circle 77 [Hug Shiv'im Vasheva']. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Feb 80 TA]

GAZA REGIONAL COUNCIL--A new regional council, called Hof 'Aza, will begin operating today in the Gaza Strip. The council will include the settlements of Qatif, Gane Tal, Kefar Darom and Morag. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Jan 80 TA]

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL CARRIES FINAL INSTALLMENT OF DOST PRESS CONFERENCE

GP051840 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 80 GP

["Third and Last Part" of text of press conference given in Kabul by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost--date not given]

[Text] The following is the continuation of the press conference given by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost to journalists from friendly countries:

Question from THE TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: Mr Foreign Minister, your government has stressed the policy of positive and effective nonalinement. Is this kind of nonalinement different from that pursued in the past?

Answer: Yes. Even in the past there was such a difference. There are countries in the nonalined movement that claim to be nonalined. However, they are not loyal to the basic principles of this movement and to the standards that brought these countries together in the first place. Opposition to imperialism and to colonialism, old and new, and support for national liberation movements used to be and still are among the basic principles of nonalinement that were proclaimed at the first conference of the founders of this movement. A number of nonalined countries, however, refuse even to mention these principles.

By "the policy of positive nonalinement" we mean that we shall never join military pacts or alliances. We are not only loyal to the basic principles of the spirit of nonalinement, but we also act in accordance with these principles. It is true that we have stressed the policy of positive and effective nonalinement. This is our will and intention. We shall uphold this stand in the nonalined movement.

Question by THE TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: Some people say that the presence of Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan has affected your country's position in the nonalined movement. Do you agree?

Answer: No, never. You know that the presence of the soldiers of a foreign state in a country--especially when this presence is at the request of that country--does not conflict with the principles of nonalinement. At present there are foreign soldiers in many countries in Europe, Asia and Africa who are there for a special purpose. I think we have already clarified this matter. However, I affirm once again that the limited contingents of Soviet Armed Forces in Afghanistan are here temporarily and for a special purpose: to stave off foreign aggression and threats. They do not play a role in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in any form whatsoever. Therefore, we are a nonalined country, not an idle member but a [words indistinct] very active member of this movement.

Question by THE TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: Mr Foreign Minister, which countries have recognized Afghanistan so far?

Answer: I should say that we have not asked anyone to recognize us. Moreover, the question of recognition is irrelevant. You are aware that we have declared that the development of 27 December is a continuation of the triumphant Sawr Revolution and a new phase of this revolution. There was a deviation from the revolution's goals for a short period. With the success achieved on 27 December, the revolution reverted to its original course. Moreover, as you know, the people who are members of the party leadership, party Central Committee, Revolutionary Council and cabinet are the same persons who during the early days of the Sawr Revolution held government or party posts. The party is the same People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which successfully assumed power with the success of the great Sawr Revolution. This party continues to assume power. Therefore, the so-called question of recognition is not really an issue.

Yes, all friendly countries have declared their sincere support for and solidarity with Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and the domestic and foreign policies of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Moreover, the peace-loving forces of the world have declared their support for and solidarity with the new phase of the Sawr Revolution and Afghanistan's leadership and government.

Question by THE TIMES OF INDIA correspondent: I have a personal question: For a long time you have been holding important posts in the government. What is the significance of your political survival?

Answer: Actually, you are not the only person who has asked me that question. Many of my colleagues in the government and party have asked me. My answer has always been concise. I should say that this esteem has been at every stage accorded by the party, the party leadership and the person of Babrak Karmal, who always held an important position in the party and government.

The conditions and forms of struggle in countries like ours, and in parties like ours--I mean revolutionary parties--are different from parties that are struggling overtly. Our party has gone through the various stages of struggle. Our struggle was mostly underground, and at times semiovert or overt. During these various stages I wanted to be in the government. The party used to ask me to be in the government. I believe that during that period I carried out my duties correctly. This is the proof for my survival in the government.

At the conclusion of his press conference with journalists from friendly countries, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said: Thank you all for participating in this press conference. I am glad to have met with journalists from friendly countries with which we have close ties. I hope we shall continue to have the best of relations with these countries in the future. I wish you all a pleasant stay in Afghanistan. On your return to your countries, please convey to your masses our good wishes and sincere sentiments of friendship.

I am confident that our meeting today will significantly contribute toward strengthening the friendship between our masses and your masses. Your impressions here and the reports which you have sent or will carry with you to your countries will help to bring about understanding of the situation in Afghanistan and of the government and people of Afghanistan, and will enlighten your peoples about events in Afghanistan. Your conclusion about the hostile, biased and tendentious propaganda disseminated by (?hostile) correspondents is entirely up to you, and I will say nothing in this regard. Once again, thank you all.

AFP ON SOVIET ARMAMENTS IN KABUL, POSSIBLE MISSILES

CW052140 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 5 Feb 80 CW

[By Erwan Jourand]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Soviet Union airlifted new troop reinforcements and equipment to Kabul airport yesterday and today. But the number of Soviet soldiers ferried into the country appeared less than that which landed just before the December 27 coup d'etat that ousted Afghan strongman Hafizollah Amin and replaced him with Babrak Karmal.

Foreign journalists who arrived by plane here yesterday afternoon were kept for a half-hour on a remote runway while Antonov transports landed with 500 to 600 Soviet troops and tanks. The transports also likely carried heavy equipment and munitions since several Soviet military convoys were seen over the last two days making their way out of the airport.

Soviet troops armed with automatic weapons provided extraordinarily tight security as one convoy passed through an intersection near a mosque in central Kabul and headed north of the capital.

Near the airport, journalists noticed several vehicles that appeared to be tank transports mounted with cylinders 10 meters long, sparking speculation they might be surface to air missile launchers. The cylinders were quickly covered up.

This morning, while Antonov transports were taking off again, other Soviet truck transports were seen crossing Kabul and Soviet military activity at the airport was intense. Some 30 Antonov transports were lined up on an auxiliary runway with Soviet soldiers milling about them.

It was not immediately known why the USSR had sent in new reinforcements to Afghanistan, where there were up to an estimated 100,000 Soviet troops already. But some of the new equipment flown in was believed destined for Afghan Army units loyal to the new Moscow-installed regime.

REBEL LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON RUSSIAN INVASION, MUSLIM AID

LD060945 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 4-10 Feb 80 pp 37-42 LD

['Abd al-Wahhab Badrakhan report: "Afghan Rebel Leaders to the Arabs: Us Today, You Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] Peshawar--The Afghan rebel leaders declared on Sunday 27 January the unification of their ranks under the title "The Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan."

This step came at the end of a series of day and night meetings in both Islamabad and Peshawar. The rebel leaders met with the political committee of the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers. Burhanuddin Rabbani, the rebels' official spokesman, made a speech before the committee containing 22 demands.

In interviews with AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI before the Islamic Conference, the Afghan rebel leaders agreed on the need for unity and explained the reasons for the delay in achieving it so far. The reasons are tribal and personal, but the need for support by the Islamic Conference necessitated overcoming them.

All the rebel leaders say the same thing, not only in declaring their resolve to struggle until "final victory" but also in talking about themselves. Every one of them says that the jihad started at his own behest and that all the "mojahedin" are his followers. Every one of them says that he supports the unity of the various factions and accuses his comrades of delaying such unity because they fear for their leadership. Every one of them says that the Islamic countries have not provided any assistance so far and that Pakistan's attitude to the revolution is merely one of "sympathy" but lacking in aid and commitment.

Sebqatollah Mojadedi, leader of (Jebhe-ye Nejati-ye Melli-ye Afghan): Awaiting Support

Question: When was your front established, what are its aims and what are your views on revolutionary action at this stage?

Mojadedi: The front was established with the objective of saving Afghanistan from the unjust and infidel communists. The basic objective, of course, is to hold aloft God's word and to struggle for the sake of God, because since the enemy entered the country--since the days of Taraki and the "Khalq" party--we have realized that we are face to face with communist parties whose followers are hardline communists. We then thought of setting up a front to save the country and the Muslims.

But struggle can go on only if we unite our ranks. Therefore, we thought that the front should embrace all the parties, tribes and nationalities so that we all stand against the enemy as one man, faithful to God the almighty and fighting to uphold His word, save the country and establish an Islamic republic in the real sense. I left my place of work at the Islamic center in Copenhagen and came to the border to organize the fighters and be in contact with them. I proposed the idea of the front to them. Some of them accepted while others did not, for fear of losing their position. We contacted some of the Islamic countries to ask for arms support. We also asked for financial support. They made promises to us but we received nothing. We waited more than 5 months, but nothing was received. We were therefore compelled to confront the enemy with empty hands, depending on the Almighty alone.

Thank God, we were able to liberate some of the provinces, and they remain liberated even now. But unfortunately lack of funds prevented us from capturing the capital. Our program was to liberate the capital 4 months ago. I must point out that some of the Arabs helped us as individuals, but the aid came through Pakistani organizations and was not distributed fairly. This delayed our program and hampered our work.

In any case, now that the Russians have directly entered the country without any disguise, we need all the effort, money and arms that we can muster. They have entered Afghanistan with all their forces, and it appears that they will not leave the country until they have full control of the situation, liquidate all the Muslims and prepare the ground for the communist government which works under them.

Therefore, Afghans today agree on one thing: Either to die for God or expel the enemy from the country.

Question: It is a fact that the revolution is weak vis-a-vis the enemy it is facing. What does the revolution want from its friends, so that it can move swiftly?

Mojadedi: All the world knows that the Russians have invaded the country. This alone makes it incumbent on everybody, particularly the Islamic peoples, to support us politically, financially and militarily. We need their political support. Muslims at least can boycott the Russians and blockade them economically. We believe that this is possible. They have supported us at the United Nations and in official statements, but they can pressure the Russians to leave Afghanistan alone to determine its future. With regard to arms, we would like to remind them all that the Afghan people are poor and are resisting communism by sacrificing all the blood and money they possess. But a superpower cannot be confronted with empty hands. Therefore, they must support us with funds, arms, food and clothing for the refugees and the fighters, because the state of war has prevented many Muslims from harvesting their crops for more than a year. Some of their plantations have been burned by napalm and, moreover, the men are engaged in fighting and cannot till the land.

Question: The unity of the rebel factions is essential. How do you view such unity, and what problems have prevented it so far?

Mojadedi: There are no great differences in the ranks of the fighers, as some allege. There may be some differences over leadership or the way to achieve the objective, but the majority of the fighters agree among themselves on the battlefield and cooperate. Of course, the failure to join ranks delays victory, but it does not prevent it and, God willing, will not be a reason for stopping the struggle.

Question: What is your front's attitude to what is being said about the return of King Zahir Shah?

Mojadedi: We have never contemplated the return of King Zahir Shah. All that happened was that we had such an idea at the beginning, when we established the front, which is necessary to bring all forces--tribes, politicians, army officers, and intelligentsia--together in a single formation to fight the enemy. We gave everybody the right to join the front and fight for God. This is a right for everybody which no one can deny. But it is neither our right nor anyone else's right to accept the king as leader. That is the right of the people.

Question: How do you view Afghanistan's future?

Mojadedi: We are exerting all our efforts to create the conditions for the establishment of an Islamic republic in the real sense--a republic in which there will be freedom within the bounds of Islam as well equality, justice and equal opportunities.

Question: Is there any coordination between you and Iran?

Mojadedi: There is no coordination, but we are thankful to our Iranian brothers for their stand in supporting the revolution in more than one field.

Question: How do you view Pakistan's attitude?

Mojadedi: The Pakistani Government so far only helps the refugees. Pakistan is a poor country and cannot offer much to the revolution. Politically and militarily, they have their own conditions which we understand. But we hope that they will understand the present situation; the objective is not Afghanistan but Pakistan which they [the Russians] want to cross to reach warm water.

Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Islamic Society

Question: When was the Islamic Society established, and under what circumstances?

Rabbani: The Islamic Society was established 20 years ago during the monarchy. The aim of its establishment was to fight corruption in the government and deviation from Islam. The associations' founders believed that the regime existing then might lead to catastrophe and that it was unable to protect itself or the people.

Question: Following the entry of the Soviet army, how do you view the position of the revolution and its chances of victory?

Rabbani: The Russian intervention brought nothing new except that it brought in manpower. Previously the Russian army was fighting with planes, tanks and other terrible weapons which it used with the same savagery.

The new element in the situation is that we are now face to face with the Russians. This has boosted our fighters' morale. Previously they knew that the army they were fighting was composed of the sons of the people and therefore they avoided killing whereas today they are fighting with great desire to meet the enemy and kill him, prompted by their religious belief and by the knowledge that those people are the invaders of their country.

From ancient times the Afghan people never allowed the foreigner to occupy their country, and now they are fighting with all they have. The Russians are losing more than we. Previously we used to kill and lose the sons of our own people, but today as we fall martyrs we know that we are killing Russians. Therefore, the Russians will be the losers in this Russian gamble. The Russian dreams seem to be sweet, but they will turn bitter. We believe in victory from God, and we believe that Afghanistan will be the Russians' graveyard and the end of the communist empire. God willing, this will be the first defeat for the Russians and for a superpower that would not have intervened so brutally had it not already been defeated psychologically.

Question: How do you evaluate the Arab countries' attitude, and do you expect more from them?

Rabbani: Since the beginning of the revolution the Arab countries' attitude has been extremely shameful. Even those countries that claim to be radical or revolutionary adopted a shameful stand. Indeed, their stands were those of clients. Even some organizations, such as the PLO, on whose side our young men were ready to fight and of which we had great hopes, have been applauding the invaders who are fighting an unarmed nation. As for the other countries, they have remained silent because either they are impotent or they lack courage. All the conservative countries, except for a few, have done nothing apart from issuing radio statements. Otherwise, they have taken no action that could lead to effective results. The most they did was to call for a meeting of Islamic countries' foreign ministers, but their stands so far are unsatisfactory for the revolution.

Question: How do you view the Pakistani Government's attitude to the revolution? Does it support you?

Rabbani: The Pakistani Government's stand is not one of support but of sympathy, and is based on the fear that the revolution may not succeed and that Pakistan's turn will come next.

Question: Supposing the new regime in Afghanistan sought a dialog with the revolution, what would be your attitude?

Rabbani: Such a regime scarcely exists. In any case the revolution will not agree to reconcile with a handful of clients who are only tools in the hands of Russian colonialism. The Islamic revolution and the Islamic people of Afghanistan will not agree to talk with a handful of clients and to sit with them at the negotiating table.

Sayed Ahmed Gailani, Leader of the United Islamic Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan

Question: How did your front come about, what are your objectives and principles and what are your demands now?

Gailani: When the communist government came to power in Afghanistan we estimated that we could not fight the communist rule from inside Afghanistan. I migrated to Pakistan and we launched resistance against the communist government.

Our objectives are to liquidate the atheist communist rule in Afghanistan, to liberate the Islamic Afghan people from communist domination and to establish the Afghan people's right to self-determination under Islamic rule.

Question: How do you view the future of the revolution in general and in principle in the light of the present conditions?

Gailani: We will fight the atheist communist rule in Afghanistan to the last drop of our blood. God willing, we will succeed in this fight, and we hope that our brothers in the Islamic countries will help us materially and morally. Our struggle is not for Afghanistan alone but for the sake of the Islamic nation.

Question: Attempts are being made to unify the factions of the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan. What are the difficulties facing such unification?

Gailani: We always support unity and we wish to unite. We are united in the objectives of the struggle against communist rule in Afghanistan and for the liberation of the Afghan people from communist domination. But there are certain differences of views regarding Afghanistan's future and how it should be ruled.

Our front has three principles: Islam as a religion and principle; the right of self-determination for the Afghan people; democracy is a form of government.

Question: Does your front have fighters in the revolution?

Gailani: About 80 percent of the fighters.

Question: The issue of the return of King Zahir Shah was recently raised, and it is being said that you support the idea. What is your opinion?

Gailani: I began the struggle in the name of God and for the sake of the Afghan people and not for an individual. This is up to the Afghan people to decide. If the people want this person to return as king or president, it is their right to decide. I neither support nor oppose the king's return, provided this decision is taken by the Afghan people.

Question: Do the Arab countries help you, and have they done their duty so far?

Answer: We hope that they will do their duty. I would again say that we are fighting communism not only for the sake of Afghanistan but for Islam, and the center of Islam is the Arab countries, particularly the Arabian Peninsula.

Question: Is there any assistance on the way?

Gailani: We want them to help us: The danger menaces the Arabian Peninsula, because the communists want to reach the warm waters and then the oil resources.

Question: The Western press calls you the "American." Why?

Gailani: That is their opinion. As for me, I consider myself first a Muslim then an Afghan. In any case I am not against the United States. We ally ourselves with whoever helps us, but this does not mean that I am an agent for the Americans.

Question: Does the Pakistani Government help the revolution and facilitate its work?

Gailani: We are very grateful to Pakistan, because it has received the hundreds of thousands of refugees who sought shelter there. As for the struggle, it is, as I said, an Islamic struggle. There is no doubt that the next communist target after Afghanistan is Pakistan.

Engineer Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, Leader of Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic Party]

Question: Under what circumstances was the Islamic Party established, and how does it contribute to the revolution?

Hikmatyar: Before the revolution in Afghanistan the government was very weak and had no popular base. It had control of large sectors but corruption was prevalent. For this reason we established the Islamic Party, to struggle against that government and its weakness. Our party drew attention then to the existence of communist colonialist forces operating clandestinely alongside the monarchy, while our people were suffering from poverty, ignorance, injustice and despotism. Our party was based on the intellegentsia, who were able to see the danger threatening Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union sensed the danger of our party and of Islam to its influence, because its cells were operating inside the army and were aware of our party's influence. In such circumstances both the royalist government and the communists were hostile to the party and to the Muslims and saw them as a new danger such as they had not been before.

Question: How many fighters does the Islamic Party have in its ranks?

Hikmatyar: Counting the fighters on the various fronts is impossible; they are very many. Among the refugees there are more than 250,000 people linked to the Islamic Party. As for those inside Afghanistan, every Afghan is carrying arms and fighting. It is not possible to cite a figure, but it can be said that there are 150 fighters. [sentence as published]

Question: What are your party's financial resources for the purchase of arms and for other expenses?

Hikmatyar: Since its establishment our party has been struggling using its own resources. In the battle we rely on the enemy as principal financier, because we take arms from the communist army and fight it with those arms. Therefore, fighting is our resource.

Question: Efforts are being made to unify the revolutionary factions. What is your attitude to this, and are there difficulties in achieving unity?

Hikmatyar: We support unity with those who agree with our viewpoints and we would unite with those who support the establishment of an Islamic regime and government and reject every foreign colonialist power that wants to interfere in our internal affairs.

Question: Do you support the return of King Zahir Shah?

Hikmatyar: The Afghan people know that Zahir Shah is most of all to blame for what happened to Afghanistan. He was the first to persecute the educated and the scholars and to open the door to the Soviets. As far as I am concerned his return would be a return to the past. But the past is gone and will not be repeated. The people reject him and monarchy is rejected. The Islamic Party will fight against his possible return.

Question: Do the Arab countries help you?

Hikmatyar: Unfortunately, we hear sweet words but receive no assistance. We hope that Muslims in the Arab world will realize that what Afghanistan is suffering concerns them directly, because Afghanistan is their northern border with the Soviet Union, and the attack on that border means the penetration of the Islamic world.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS HAQ COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK051607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Pakistan president, Mr Ziaul Haq, has said the Simla Agreement provides adequate guarantees to India and Pakistan regarding their territorial integrity and nonuse of force. He expressed the view that Pakistan's assessment on the recent developments in the region and its approach provided a practical framework for further development of India-Pakistan relations. It also provides an opportunity for exploring possibilities of India-Pakistan cooperation to meet the recent critical developments in the region.

AIR [All India Radio] special correspondent (Harish Sehgal) reporting from Islamabad says General Zia expressed these views when the foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, called on him this evening at his residence and delivered him a personal letter from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. After 60 minutes of talks with Mr Sathe, the Pakistan president told waiting newsmen that Mrs Gandhi's letter is very encouraging and reassuring. He said Mr Sathe's visit has helped pave the way to further normalize relations between the two neighbors and development of their cooperative relations. Mr Sathe, who arrived in Islamabad on a 3-day visit, had three rounds of talks with Pakistani leaders today when they specifically discussed recent developments in Afghanistan, Iran and their implications for the entire region.

Mr Sathe first had a 2 hour meeting with the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Shahnawaz, and then had a 100-minute meeting with the foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi. In the evening he went to General Zia's house. In an unusual gesture, General Zia, who was dressed in his military uniform, came out of his sitting room to see off Mr Sathe personally at the porch.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES COMMENT ON FRENCH WEAPONS PURCHASE

BK060425 Hong Kong AFP in English 0402 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--The Indian Defense Ministry refused today to confirm or deny reports that France had agreed to sell sophisticated weapons to India during French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's state visit last week.

The reports, in the latest issue of the weekly news magazine INDIA TODAY, said France had cleared the sale of "Durandal" runway penetration bombs and was now negotiating the sale of twin Dauphin helicopters. The possibility of supplying Mirage 2000 fighter jets had also been reopened and France had proposed to sell more Matra 5500 Magic air-to-air missiles, said the report, which the French Embassy also refused to confirm or deny.

Brigadier General Francois Mermet, deputy chief of the French Air Force who accompanied President Giscard d'Estaing, is known to have held detailed discussions with his Indian counterparts during the official visit, which pointed up a near identity of views on the international situation.

The magazine said France had also offered early warning air-borne radars, a new generation of Milan and Rolland anti-tank missiles, plus anti-aircraft weapons, as well as "substantial numbers" of Exocoet anti-shipping missiles. France was also willing to sell to India the latest AMX-32 tanks, yet to become operational with the French Army, the report added.

PRC AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE SHEN JIAN ARRIVES

BK051635 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Feb (AFP)--Shen Jian, China's ambassador designate to India, arrived here today to take up his new assignment.

Mr. Shen told newsmen that "my main task is to develop and promote friendly relations between the people and the government of China and India. I will make great endeavour to do so", he said.

Mr. Shen, 64, who had the rank of a vice-minister before his posting here, was the first Chinese charge d'affaires in India. He helped set up the Chinese Embassy in 1950.

IRAQI PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL ENVOY BEGINS VISIT

BK051250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Iraqi president's special envoy, Mr Hamid 'Alwan, arrived in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders. He was received at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao.

'Alwan Comments on Oil

BK051553 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 5 Feb (AFP)--Iraqi president's special envoy Hamid 'Alwan arrived here today apparently to discuss the situation in Afghanistan with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi (and other) Indian leaders.

Mr. 'Alwan, who is the minister of state for foreign affairs, told the press that he was carrying a special message from President Saddam Husayn for Mrs. Gandhi, whom he will meet tomorrow.

Mr. 'Alwan indicated that Iraq is likely to respond positively to India's request for six million tons of crude oil this year. "Nothing is impossible", the special envoy said when reporters asked him if Iraq would agree to meet India's requirement of six million tons of crude to meet the shortage created by the situation in Iran.

Last year, Iraq had supplied 5.8 million tons of oil, which was 2.3 million tons more than its contractual obligation to this country. Out of this year's requirement, Iraq has already committed to supply four million tons.

Mr. 'Alwan, who arrived here on a four-day visit, said besides delivering the special message from Mr. Husayn, he would also convey the Iraqi leader's heartfelt congratulations to Mrs. Gandhi on her election victory.

Mr. 'Alwan said he looked forward to hearing Mrs. Gandhi's "accurate and sound assessment" of events in the region and elsewhere and to convey to her his country's assessment. The special envoy said he would also discuss with Mrs. Gandhi and Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao ways and means of strengthening relations between India and Iraq.

Mr. Rao, who received the Iraq envoy at the airport, said he also looked forward to having fruitful talks on the subjects mentioned by Mr. 'Alwan. He was sure the bilateral relations would be further strengthened and the talks would be successful. Mr. 'Alwan will have talks for about two hours tomorrow with Mr. Rao who will host a lunch for him.

Official sources indicated that the meeting of the Indo-Iraq joint commission, which was postponed in December, will be held either in March or April.

Meets With Mrs Gandhi

BK060852 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The special envoy of the president of Iraq, Mr Hamid 'Alwan, called on the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in New Delhi today. He handed over a letter from the Iraqi president to her. Earlier, Mr Hamid 'Alwan met the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao. They were together for 50 minutes. Mr 'Alwan was assisted by his ambassador and other aides. Mr Rao was assisted by the secretary, ministry of external affairs, Mr Romesh Bhandari, and other senior officials.

DELHI RADIO REPORTS PLAN TO SEND ENVOYS THROUGHOUT REGION

BK060332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] India is deputing senior officials to Kabul, Colombo, Dacca and Katmandu, mainly to exchange views on the situation in the region following the developments in Afghanistan. Bilateral matters will also figure in the talks.

The additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and former ambassador to Afghanistan, Mr S.K. Singh, is flying to Kabul today on a 5-day visit. The secretary of the ministry, Mr Eric Gonsalves, will arrive in Colombo on Friday and in Dacca on Tuesday. He will spend 3 days each in the capitals of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. A senior official is being sent to Katmandu on a similar mission. The details will be announced shortly.

An official spokesman pointed out that the foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, is already in Islamabad. When asked whether India has planned any initiative to defuse the Afghan crisis, he replied "not so far."

COMMUNIST PARTY TO SUPPORT GANDHI'S PROGRESSIVE LINE

BK060347 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The CPI [Communist Party of India] is to support whatever progressive steps Mrs Gandhi's government might take. The party's general line will however be one of the left and democratic opposition to the government.

This was stated by the general secretary, Mr Rajeshwar Rao, in New Delhi after the conclusion of the 5-day meeting of the CPI National Council; the council discussed results of the elections to the Lok Sabha and some state assemblies, developments in Afghanistan, and the party Chairman Mr Dange's public pronouncements.

The meeting felt that the election results have vindicated the party's electoral line. Regarding Afghanistan, the meeting criticized the United States for using Afghan developments to arm Pakistan and thereby endanger India's security. The council, in a resolution, said Mr Dange's public utterances on the eve of the elections had done great harm to the party. The council has accepted Mr Dange's resignation from the chairmanship and from the membership of the Central Executive of the Central Secretariat.

MORARJI DESAI'S SON INDICTED BY ENQUIRY COMMISSION

BK040421 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The one-man (Dejalingam) Commission has indicted Mr Kantilal Desai, son of the former prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, for having functioned as an extra constitutional authority and pressurize the government and machinery for self aggrandizement. According to a new agency report, the commission has held that Mr Kantilal Desai's wife, Mrs Padma Desai, also utilized her position as the daughter-in-law of the prime minister and the special authority enjoyed by her husband for pressurizing the income tax authorities for a favorable assessment of her tax dues. The commission was set up by the Morarji Desai government to go into the doings of the relatives of both Mr Desai and Mr Charan Singh.

It says that Mr Charan Singh's wife, Mrs Gayatri Devi, also misused her position to interfere in the administration and derive pecuniary benefits. The commission has suggested a formal inquiry against all the three under the Commission of Inquiries Act.

Report on Charges

BK050815 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] A summary of the Vaidyalingam report on corruption charges against relatives of the two former prime ministers, Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Charan Singh, has been placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha today. The report of Mr Justice Vaidyalingam has recommended formal inquiries under the Commission of Enquiry Act against Mr Kanti Desai and his wife, Mrs Padma Desai, for exercising extra constitutional power and authority over the government machinery for perpetrating and aggrandizing self-interest.

The report was placed by the minister for parliamentary affairs, Mr Bhisma Narain Singh. According to the report, a prima facie case is established against Mrs Gayatri Devi, wife of Mr Charan Singh. It says she used her position as the wife of the then home minister and interfered in the criminal proceedings relating to Chowkara incident in Uttar Pradesh. Another prime facie case is also established against her. This relates to her interference in the administration of Uttar Pradesh by delaying and obstructing the orders of transfer passed by the state government in the transfer of Mr Surinder Pratap Singh Kotwal. These allegations require further investigations, the report adds.

Regarding Mr Morarji Desai's son, Mr Kantilal Desai's case, the report says that he influenced the government to relax its policy regarding the import of polyester filament yarn in August 1977. It says he further helped the Kapadia Group in obtaining a license to import the said commodity. The report adds that a prima facie case was also established against him relating to the suppression of two officials.

According to the report, Mrs Padma Desai, utilizing her position as the daughter-in-law of the then prime minister, pressurized the appelate assistant commissioner of income tax in October 1977 to give a favorable judgment in her favor in her income tax appeal.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS 'PREVENTIVE DETENTION' FOR ECONOMIC OFFENDERS

BK0213O6 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Lok Sabha today passed a bill providing for preventive detention of black marketeers, hoarders and profiteers. The bill, passed by 188 votes to 56, replaces the ordinance promulgated by the Lok Dal governme[illegible]ast October. The bill empowers district magistrates and police commissioners to detai[illegible] person found indulging in acts prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of essential commodities.

AIR [All India Radio] parliamentary correspondent says opposition members moved several amendments to the bill during its consideration, but these were rejected either by voice vote or by division. The house also rejected by 213 votes to 82 a statutory resolution moved by Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Janata, and two others disapproving the ordinance.

The commerce minister, Mr Pranab Mukerjee, who piloted the bill, assured the house that there are enough safeguards in the bill and there is no question of it being misused.

Parliament Approves Bill

BK0505O1 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Parliament has passed the prevention of black marketing and maintenance of supply of essential commodities bill. The bill, which was passed by the Lok Sabha earlier, was approved by the Rajya Sabha last night by a voice vote. The motion to refer the bill to a select committee, moved by Mrs Purabi Mukherjee, Congress-U, and supported by a number of opposition speakers, was rejected by 101 votes to 87. Several amendments moved by the opposition members were also rejected by a voice vote. The statutory resolution moved by Mr Jagdish Prasad Mathur, Janata, to disapprove the ordinance on the subject, was also rejected by the house.

Replying to the debate, the commerce minister, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, said that the bill has a limited application against those who want to create an economy of shortages. He allayed the apprehensions of the opposition that the bill will be used against the opponents of the ruling party. Mr Mukherjee said that most of the state governments have already expressed the desire to implement the ordinance issued by the previous government on the subject. The minister said the economic offenders cannot be taken care of under ordinary laws. He assured the house that the provisions of the bill will not be misused for any other purpose. He also expressed surprise that the Lok Dal and Congress-U parties, who were instrumental in the promulgation of the ordinance, are opposing the bill.

The house sat until 10 p.m. last night to pass the bill.

PAKISTAN

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY CALLS ON LEADERS

BK051619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Indian Foreign Ministry Secretary R.D. Sathe called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon and handed him a letter from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz and Indian ambassador to India K.S. Bajpai were also present on the occasion.

Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe held discussions with Pakistani Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz in Islamabad this morning. The first round of talks, which lasted for more than 2 hours, reviewed the international situation, especially the regional situation, in the light of events in Afghanistan. The talks will resume tomorrow when bilateral relations will also be reviewed.

Later, the Indian Foreign Ministry secretary called on Foreign Adviser Agha Shahi with whom he exchanged views.

Talks Conclude, Dialog to Continue

BK060851 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The India-Pakistan official-level talks ended in Islamabad today. Both sides have agreed to continue their dialog on the developments in Afghanistan and the United States' move to supply arms to Pakistan. According to UNI [United News of India], both sides expressed optimism that scope existed for a meaningful dialog between the two countries for meeting the critical situation in the region and for carrying on the process of normalization of their relations.

The foreign secretary, Mr R.D. Sathe, who led the Indian delegation, had talks with the Pakistan president, Mr Ziaul Haq yesterday. Mr Sathe rounded off his 2-day discussions today with a second session with the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr Shahnawaz. He met the Pakistan foreign affairs adviser, Mr Agha Shahi, yesterday.

Karachi Radio Comment

BK060601 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[News commentary by Qutubuddin Aziz]

[Text] The current visit of India's Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe to Islamabad and his talks with Pakistan officials are expected to improve the understanding of each other's viewpoints by the two neighboring countries.

Pakistan's foreign secretary, S. Shahnawaz, had visited New Delhi last May and had useful talks with his Indian counterpart. In the spirit of the Simla Agreement of 1972, such periodic parleys between high-level officials of the two governments are very desirable. Since the signing of the Simla Agreement, the process of normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations has moved at a satisfactory pace. From time to time both governments have reaffirmed their commitment to the Simla accord. Barring the Kashmir issue, all the other outstanding problems that have bedeviled Indo-Pakistan relations at the time of the signing of this agreement 7 and a half years ago have been peacefully resolved. A sizable Indo-Pakistan trade has developed in recent years.

Travel between the two countries has become easier and Pakistanis and Indians are exchanging visits in considerable numbers. The periodic tours by sports teams have helped in promoting good neighborly relations between India and Pakistan. A Pakistan cricket team has just concluded a tour of India. On many important issues concerning world peace and the Third World, India and Pakistan, as members of the nonalined movement, have shown a similarity of views.

While Pakistan is strongly opposed to hegemony by any superpower or regional power, it has given due importance to the need for having a friendly relationship with its larger neighbor, India. This is indeed in conformity with Pakistan's policy of seeking amicable and cooperative relations with all its neighbors. Both India and Pakistan have an interest in the maintenance of peace and stability in the region. As developing countries engaged in economic and social development, both need peace for stepping up the tempo of progress. Unfortunately, the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has created a disturbing situation in the region, and Pakistan is naturally very concerned over it. It is Afghanistan's next door neighbor, and the recent tragic events in that country and the influx of more than half a million Afghan refugees into Pakistan that have imposed new pressures and strains on Pakistan. Indeed, the traditional buffer of Afghanistan between Russia and the South Asian subcontinent has ceased to exist owing to the massive deployment of Soviet troops in that Muslim country.

New Delhi's perception of the qualitative change that has taken place in the region owing to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan may not be similar to that of Pakistan. But there is no denying the fact that even India cannot remain unaffected by the (?invention) of instability in the region. If Pakistan wishes to strengthen its defensive capability, it should not worry India. Pakistan's adherence to the Simla Agreement is a measure of its commitment to a policy of peace and friendship with India. There is indeed no justification for the cries of protests from New Delhi over the reported intention of the United States to supply arms to Pakistan for its defense in view of the new threat to its security from the north. After all, India has been getting weapons worth billions of rupees from the Soviet Union and other countries.

As the foreign affairs adviser to the president of Pakistan, Agha Shahi, said in Islamabad on Saturday, India has nothing to fear from Pakistan. In size, Pakistan is one fifth of India and in population it is one-eighth of India's population. India's armed forces are many times more than those of Pakistan. Pakistan therefore can pose no threat to India. It is to the mutual advantage of India and Pakistan that the process of good neighborly relations, started by the Simla Agreement, should continue unhindered. And the Indian foreign secretary's Islamabad visit may help in that process.

PRESIDENT HAQ GREETS BANI-SADR ON ELECTION

BK051656 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has extended hearty greetings to Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and expressed best wishes on his assuming the office of first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president said in his message to him said that the overwhelming majority vote won by Mr Bani-Sadr in the presidential election clearly manifests that the Iranian people have placed complete confidence in his wisdom and prudence at such a delicate and significant period in Iran's history. He said it is a great honor for him that the Iranian nation has entrusted him with the momentous task of consolidating the historical Islamic Revolution carried out under the inspiring leadership of Hazrat Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

The president said that the people of Pakistan and Iran are bound together by ties of friendship and brotherhood on the basis of religion and culture. He said the people of the two countries have undergone similar historical situations and are desirous of establishing a just social and economic system according to the golden principles of Islam. The president said that in accordance with the aspirations of their people, they are also determined to establish an Islamic society which has caused their traditional relations to take a new turn and has enhanced the need for greater cooperation in different fields.

The president said that, on behalf of the Pakistan Government and the people, he is again expressing solidarity with the government and the people of Iran and a readiness to increase the areas of cooperation and aid.

JOINT COMMISSION TALKS WITH ROMANIA BEGIN

BK051308 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The first round of the sixth session of the Pakistan-Romania joint governmental commission for economic, technical and scientific cooperation was held in Islamabad this morning. The federal minister for finance, planning and economic affairs, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, was leading the Pakistan side at the session while the Romanian side was led by the minister for chemical industries, Mr Florescu.

Radio Pakistan representative understands that the discussions were centered on the existing state of trade and more areas of cooperation between Pakistan and Romania. It may be recalled that the Romanian Government has been assisting Pakistan in economic spheres under the aegis of the commission.

BAN ON TWO KARACHI WEEKLIES DECLARED UNLAWFUL

BK051723 Hong Kong AFP in English 1707 GMT 5 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Karachi, 5 Feb (AFP)--The Sind High Court today declared unlawful the ban imposed by the government in 1978 on the publication of two Karachi Urdu weeklies, AL-FATAH and MAYAR, which were persistently critical of the military regime of the President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The chief justice of the high court, Mr. Justice Agha Ali Hyder and [word indistinct] judge, Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah, ruled that the ban on the two weeklies was illegal and upheld petitions (?challenging) the government order.